

Focus



Boise State University

Spring, 1988

Vol. XIII No. 2

Inside:
Power & Politics
KBSU Section



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Focus

Boise State University

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FOCUS is published quarterly by the Boise State University Office of News Services, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. Offices are located in Room 724 of the Education Building, phone (208) 385-1577. PLEASE SEND ADDRESS CHANGES (WITH THE ADDRESS LABEL, IF POSSIBLE) TO THE BSU ALUMNI OFFICE, 1910 UNIVERSITY DRIVE, BOISE, ID 83725. If you receive duplicate copies of the magazine, please notify the Alumni Office at the above address. Friends of the university who wish to receive *FOCUS* can do so by sending their names and addresses to the Alumni Office. Correspondence regarding editorial matter should be sent to the editor. Unless otherwise noted, all articles can be reprinted as long as appropriate credit is given to Boise State University and *FOCUS*.

The staff of *FOCUS* includes Larry Burke, editor; Marie Russell, Bob Evancho and Glenn Oakley, writers; Chuck Scheer and Glenn Oakley, photos and graphics; Sharon Charlton, Ed Clark and Jim McColly, student assistants; Lana Holden, alumni news; Brenda Haight, editorial assistant; and Dana Robinson, typographer.

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BSU requests fiscal equity

Boise State will have to wait yet another year to receive a bigger slice of the state's budget pie.

In February BSU seemed to be winning the debate over the equity of the budget distribution for higher education. Then, the State Board of Education said the university was underfunded by slightly more than \$1 million compared to other institutions.

But the board also stressed that the difference couldn't be made up unless the Legislature passed an appropriation that went beyond \$106 million, just enough to maintain programs and allow for some inflation.

When legislators approved a higher education budget of \$105.9 million, BSU's equity hopes grew dimmer.

The board finally extinguished them, at least for 1988, in April when members voted 4-3 against allocating even a portion of the equity money agreed to earlier in the year.

"It is unfortunate that equity was not settled this time because it is clearly an issue based on fairness. The decision not to fund it at a time when we could will make it difficult for everybody next year," says BSU President John Keiser.

Keiser has insisted for 10 years that BSU's budget was too low based on the board's formula.

The board approved a \$36.1 million budget from state general account funds for next year, an increase of 4.8 percent over last year. BSU's total budget, including fees and other campus revenues, is about \$60 million. □

About this issue

With the November election drawing near, *FOCUS* takes a look at Idaho's peculiar brand of politics.

We open with an analysis of political regionalism. We follow with a story of how Idaho farmers are organizing to fight the elimination of family farms. Also included is a story examining the increasing role of women in the Legislature and a story explaining what Idaho schools are teaching youngsters about citizenship. Finally, two deans of Idaho politics — Gov. Cecil Andrus and former Gov. Robert Smylie — tell how they have managed the reins of this unpredictable political animal we call Idaho. □



Key players pose at an entrance of Campus School after the April 12 announcement that Micron Technology would donate \$1 million to Boise State to buy the elementary school. From left to right: Micron board member J.R. Simplot, Boise Schools Superintendent Barney Parker, Micron Chairman Joe Parkinson, and BSU President John Keiser.

Chuck Scheer photo

Micron offers \$1 million gift

Micron Technology giveth. The voters can taketh away.

Micron, the Boise-based computer chip firm, set up a classic win-win situation in April by donating \$1 million so Boise State can purchase Campus School from the Boise Independent School District.

The district, in turn, will use the money to construct new buildings to ease overcrowding in southeast and northwest Boise schools.

The only catch: District patrons have to pass a bond issue to build the new schools before BSU can occupy Campus. The election is May 17.

The district is asking for a replacement price of \$1.5 million for Campus. BSU will raise an additional \$500,000 to accompany Micron's donation, and with that amount in hand, district officials hope voters will approve the new bond issue to build schools in southeast and northwest Boise.

"Boise State and our elementary schools will be winners with expanded

facilities. We think this is a tremendous opportunity," said Joe Parkinson, chairman of Micron.

"This is a major example of teamwork ... of saying very directly and effectively that education is important," said BSU President John Keiser at the April 12 announcement of the gift. The donation will help Boise State and the Boise schools solve their needs for additional and improved space. Enclosed on three sides by BSU, Campus School has an inadequate playground and fronts University Drive, posing a traffic hazard to students.

BSU has tried to arrange purchase of the school for two years, most recently during the last session of the Legislature when funds were not approved. The university plans to convert the school into offices and other space to house the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, which now has six departments scattered in the Library, Education Building, Pavilion, Administration Building and Communication Building. □

Spulnik Legacy Lives on



Joe Spulnik: A "major role model" and "hero" to many of his students.

He taught his first BJC class about three months before Pearl Harbor ignited World War II. On Feb. 14, 1988, it ended. Joe Spulnik died of leukemia at age 75.

Brand new Ph.D. in hand, he left Oregon State University to teach chemistry just as the growing junior college relocated on the site of Boise's old airport. By the time he retired in 1976, he had become a major architect of Boise State's growth into a major four-year university, serving as the school's first dean of arts and sciences.

His demanding classroom demeanor combined with a hustling, hobby-filled lifestyle stamped him as the character most BSU alumni, with delight and at least one chuckling anecdote, could pick out of a crowded yearbook picture.

His career began the day he decided to haggle BJC President Eugene Chaffee out of \$1,750 to teach science. Chaffee wasted no time in getting his full value.

Spulnik became boxing coach, golf coach, basketball referee, club adviser, bus driver and general ramrod for dozens of campus and community projects. In the meantime, he pursued his hobbies with a passion . . . acting, singing, playing the violin, painting, fishing. And he honed his golfing skills to the point that he could nearly earn a second income from his cronies.

He taught labs, lectured, and perhaps most important, learned the scrimping, do-it-yourself ways of a small school chemistry and sciences program.

Those lessons came in handy. In the early 1950s, Boise taxpayers presented him with a brand new Science Building to replace the scattering of temporary barracks where BJC teachers labored for years.

Who better to plan the layout, and help carpenter the lab tables, Bunsen piping and storage racks than Joe Spulnik? With BJC's shop crew, they saved the school precious dollars by

building most of the chemistry lab facilities on-site.

As Boise State grew, Spulnik worked hard to acquire expanded facilities for the sciences. In 1976 his dream was realized when the science wing of the Science-Education Building was completed.

But Spulnik's legacy goes beyond bricks and mortar. Through his teaching and personal advising he touched thousands of students. And few of them will ever forget him.

Ed Hedges, a Boise realtor and active BSU alumni leader, is typical. "He was a major role model . . . he was a hero of

The Boise State University Foundation has established a scholarship to honor Joe Spulnik. The scholarship will be awarded to an outstanding chemistry student. Memorials can be made to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

mine ever since I caddied for him as a boy at the Plantation. We always used to say that if you could get an 'A' from Spulnik, Don Obee and K. Fritchman, you could graduate with honors from anywhere."

Spulnik's boss, former president John Barnes, had a similar observation.

"He was for all of his career an exceptionally skilled faculty member who placed a lot of demands on the students. If they made it through with a 'B,' they were going to be successful.

"He could not suffer fools lightly," Barnes adds. □

Editor's note: Portions of this article were borrowed from a 1975 *FOCUS* piece written by former editor Bob C. Hall. For copies of that original profile, please contact the *FOCUS* offices at 385-1577.

Student fees to rise in fall

Students attending Boise State next fall will have to part with \$41 more than they paid last year following approval of a variety of fee increases by the State Board of Education and BSU administration.

Next fall fees will be \$590 per semester for full-time, undergraduate Idaho residents. The current fee is \$549.

Non-resident tuition will remain at \$950 per semester, while part-time student fees will increase \$1 to \$59.75 per credit hour.

The latest increase includes \$25 to fund renovation and expansion of the Student Union Building, a facility supported by fees and rental revenues.

The board action also allows the SUB fee to increase by as much as another \$15 beginning in the summer of 1989.

Those increases will fund a \$4.5 million project, which includes remodeling of the current structure and a 25,000-square-foot expansion. Construction is expected to begin in January and be completed by the fall of 1990.

Built in 1967 and expanded in 1972, the Student Union now serves more than 5,400 people each day, and more than 560 events have occurred in a single month. Those demands are difficult to meet in the current building, says SUB Director Greg Blaesing.

Blaesing says an expanded SUB is needed to house student organizations, satisfy increasing needs for meeting spaces on campus, and improve worn-out food service facilities.

Fees were also increased by \$15 to pay for improved student health insurance coverage, and \$1 for the *University News*. The health insurance fee, which will total \$57.50 next fall, is refundable to students who do not want the coverage. □



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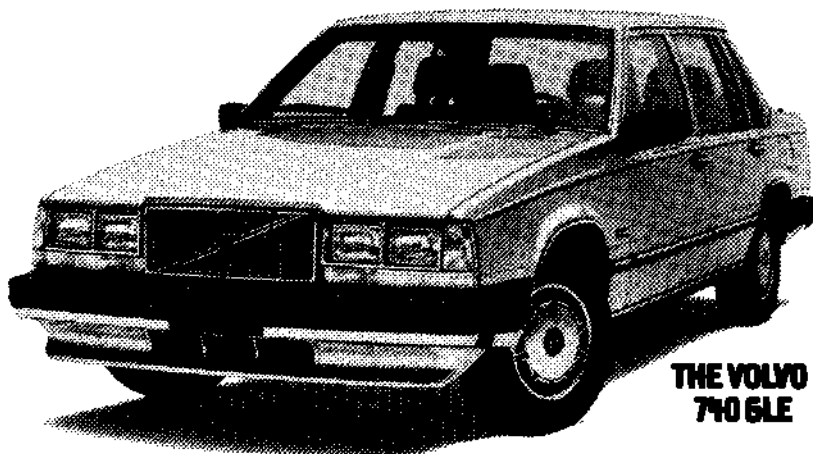
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Maximize research, says panel

Research funding at Idaho's universities and college should be made based largely on the individual institution's ability to win supplemental non-state funded research grants and contracts, according to a report by the Advisory Committee on Academic Research.

The advisory committee was created by the Idaho State Board of Education to develop policies for allocating research funds. The board is budgeted \$2 million annually from the state Legislature to fund research projects. The committee is comprised of the academic vice presidents from Idaho's three universities and one four-year college; legislators Janet Hay and Pete Black; three consultants from the Universities of Nebraska, Oklahoma and Arizona; Bill Griffith, former CEO of Hecla Mining; Clyde Frank from the Idaho National Engineering Laboratory; and three board of education members: Gary Fay, Colleen Mahoney and J. Ray Cox.

The committee toured the four state institutions early in 1988 to inspect ongoing research and gather ideas.

The committee's resulting draft report, prepared in late February, detailed the

growing importance of research in Idaho and suggested problems and solutions for Idaho's institutions. "One of the very difficult tasks facing Idaho is how to maximize the quality and quantity with the limited resources available," states the report.

Some of the key recommendations made by the committee are:

- Increasing incentives and competition for faculty engaged in research.
- Increasing funding to support research infrastructure (library support, graduate research assistantships, technician support, equipment, etc.). The committee termed infrastructure support at Idaho institutions "woefully inadequate at present."
- Increasing emphasis on research leading to or involving cooperation with industry and business.
- Increasing emphasis on the development of research centers, involving at least three faculty members plus equipment and support personnel to conduct long-term research projects.
- Establishing named professorships to encourage continued research by outstanding faculty.
- Creating a permanent state research council to advise the State Board on the implementation of the recommended research policies.

The committee also recommended that the presently appropriated \$2 million "should be incrementally increased until it reaches at least \$5 million by 1992." This would require legislative action.

In calling for increased development of research infrastructure, the committee stated, "The distribution of these funds will be made on the basis of the individual institution's demonstrated ability to attract competitively awarded non-state research funding over the prior three years." □

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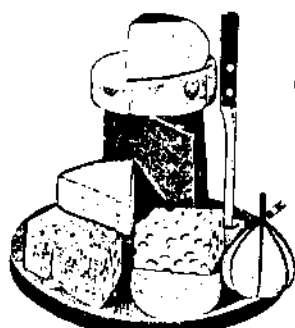
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Ties between BSU and the Basque Country were strengthened this spring following a visit by Basque President Jose Antonio Ardanza. During his Boise visit, Ardanza and BSU President John Keiser signed a protocol to expand cooperative programs and studies.

Job placement activity starts

A little teamwork can go a long way, and the Department of Employment and Boise State's Vocational Technical School hope that a cooperative effort between the two will team up BSU students with Boise-area employees.

The Department of Employment and BSU's Vo-Tech School signed a formal agreement earlier this year to coordinate job placement activities.

"We're trying to stop students from falling between the cracks," says Julie M. Kilgrew, Department of Employment director. "We've simply got to keep them here."

Tom Denison, Vocational Technical School acting dean, estimated nearly 15 percent of the school's graduates leave the state to find employment. One of the goals of the agreement is to give students the necessary skills and contacts to find jobs with Boise employers.

Jan Rodriguez, supervisor of the training program section for the Department of Employment, says such skills and job information can come from the department's many Job Service offices.

According to the agreement signed by Denison and Tom Valasek, Department of Employment operations division administrator, a liaison will be appointed in each of the seven southwest Idaho Job Service offices and at BSU. Vocational Technical students will be encouraged to register with Job Service and information on job search techniques and resources will be exchanged along with labor market information. □

Oliver, Parkinson honored

Boise State professors Mamie Oliver and Del Parkinson have received honors this year for their service to the state and community.

Oliver, professor of social work at Boise State for the past 15 years, was named one of five area recipients of the sixth annual Jefferson Award, an honor given for outstanding service to the community. The following month she was also chosen as "Social Worker of the Year" by the Central Branch of the Idaho Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers (NASW).

The Jefferson Award panel of judges cited Oliver for her work with the St. Paul's Community Ministries Center and other local church work.

According to Stephen L. Cummings, NASW executive director, Oliver was recognized for her "achievements as a social work educator, leadership in the Community Ministries Center, consultation in the area of ethnic concerns and community organization, and extensive service to the community in many other ways."

Oliver is a member of the United Way board of directors, the Governor's Coun-

cil on Youth, the Project Independence Task Force (on aging), the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the YMCA board of directors.

Parkinson, a professor of music, was one of four winners of the Governor's Award in the Arts earlier this year.

An internationally known pianist, Parkinson taught at Ricks College for eight years before coming to BSU in 1985.

Gov. Cecil Andrus said Parkinson has made "a significant contribution to not only the arts but also to the people of the state of Idaho."

A native of Blackfoot, Parkinson began studying piano at age 5. He was the recipient of a Fulbright-Hayes grant for graduate study in London. He holds a doctor of music degree from Indiana University and a postgraduate diploma from the Juilliard School of Music.

He has performed in Carnegie Recital Hall in New York, Chicago and London. Other concert performances include the Guadalajara Symphony, Indiana University Symphony, Boise Philharmonic and Utah Symphony. □

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Church Papers guide completed

Scholars and other researchers outside Idaho who wish to dive into Boise State's huge amassment of the Frank Church Papers will have a better idea of just what the collection holds thanks to an index compiled and written by the university.

The Frank Church Papers: A Summary Guide was recently completed and will be distributed to research libraries across the country, says Ralph Hansen, BSU associate librarian.

Hansen says the 40-page guide was written primarily for researchers who don't live near Boise but want to know more about the Frank Church Collection. The university's in-depth computerized index of the collection doesn't help those who can't reach the BSU campus, he explains.

"The guide is intended to alert people to the fact the collection is completed and ready for use . . . The libraries we send the guide to can catalog it so when scholars are doing work on anything having to do with the Church Papers, they'll be able to find out what we have here,"

The Frank Church Papers: A Summary Guide was funded in part by the Idaho Humanities Council. It includes a biographical sketch of the late U.S. senator from Idaho, a preface by Boise State President John Keiser, and descriptions of the collection's contents, which includes photographs, autographed material, dozens of large clipping albums, congressional records and bound committee reports, memoranda, reports of federal agencies, information from special interest groups and think tanks, and hundreds of films and videotapes of speeches.

Hansen stresses the Frank Church Collection is not open to the general public. □

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Computer businesses chip in

Two Boise companies have donated computer equipment to improve educational programs at Boise State.

The Computer Store's donation consists of 10 MacIntosh computers and a Laser Writer printer that will be housed in a lab at BSU's Simplot/Micron Technology Center. The equipment, valued at \$50,000, will be used for accredited public training and for faculty and staff research.

Bill Brownlee, The Computer Store general manager, said the uniqueness of the donation to BSU is that it was done at the retail level.

Micron Technology donated 70 memory expansion "Chessboards" worth \$35,000 to the College of Business.

"The Chessboards will make possible our usage of new software that has been developed, as well as provide more extensive applications with our existing equipment," said Thomas Stitzel, dean of the BSU College of Business. "They will greatly enhance the effectiveness of the institution when you consider virtually all of our students in the College of Business use computer systems." □

BSU receives award

Boise State University is one of four institutions nationally to receive an \$11,500 cash award from the Military Order of the Purple Heart.

A scholarship of \$1,500 will be awarded during the spring semester to a student in special education. The remaining \$10,000 will go to the BSU Foundation for an endowment to support special education scholarships in the future.

The other three institutions are the Associated Colleges of Central Kansas, the University of North Carolina in Charlotte and Cleveland State University. □



FOCUS wins

For Boise State, it was like the Academy Awards and *Wheel of Fortune*, all in one night.

In February BSU received seven awards, more than any other university, from the Council for Advancement and Support of Education's Northwest district.

BSU's publications and fund-raising programs won grand awards as the best in the region, which includes Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Alaska, and three Canadian provinces.

FOCUS was selected as the best large circulation alumni magazine in the region, and writer-photographer Glenn Oakley won a gold medal for writing excellence.

BSU also received awards for *Search*, a semiannual research publication, for photographer Chuck Scheer's work in the university's recruiting booklet, and for direct mail publications for the Year of the Teacher campaign. □

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BSU's English department reaps honors

Two students received national recognition. A professor was named among the top 10 in the country. Faculty are scattered across the globe teaching and conducting research. And a new master's degree is ready for fall.

Yes, it's been a good year for Boise State's English department.

The new M.A. degree in literature and creative writing is an expansion of the current offering of an M.A. in education with an English emphasis. Department chairman Charles Davis says the new program will "appeal to a larger audience" while still serving teachers. The English department will continue its cooperative program with the College of Education, he adds.

The 33-credit program will be "very flexible," according to Davis, with students creating a course program to suit their needs.

The master's program coincides with a period of dynamic growth and creativity within the English department. Undergraduate enrollment of English majors is at an all-time high with 243 students.

Two of those students received national

The master's program coincides with a period of dynamic growth and activity.

awards this fall: Mike Knapp earned a \$2,200 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to conduct research on the history of the *Cincinnati Dial* and Mark Wheeler received one of only three national scholarships awarded by the English honor society Sigma Tau Delta.

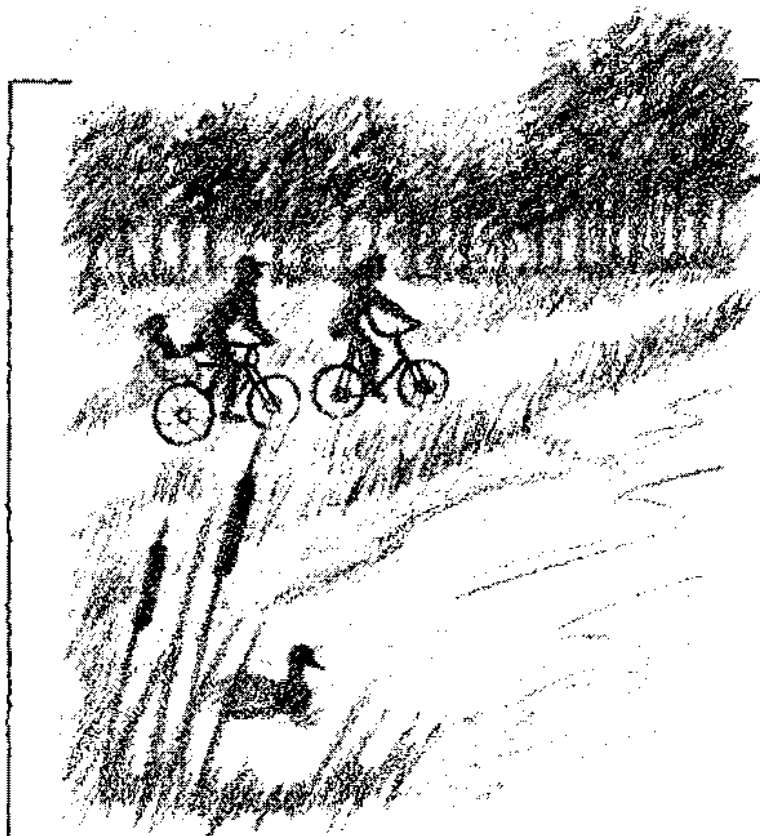
Four students — Knapp, Sean O'Brien, Debra Matthews and Karen Erbland — read papers at the recent Undergraduate Literature Conference at Weber State, and student Viki Smith was named one of BSU's Top Ten Scholars.

Tom Trusky was named among the top 10 in the Teacher of the Year competition sponsored by the Council for the Support and Advancement of Education, the only teacher west of the Mississippi to be so awarded. Trusky also traveled to Italy last

fall to screen Neil Shipman films at an international festival. He will show the films in Paris this June.

English faculty are engaged in a variety of projects here and abroad. Carol Martin is currently teaching in the Studies Abroad program in London. Driek Zirinsky will teach in London next year. James Maguire and Lonnie Willis are both in London working on individual sabbatical projects. Glenn Selander, Orvis Burmaster and James Maguire are also collaborating on a textbook for literature of the American West. Zirinsky has been appointed to serve as a consultant to the commission on supervision and curriculum development by the National Council of Teachers of English, and Davis was named executive secretary of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association.

Publishing projects continue to grow within the department. Currently the English department publishes Ahsabta Press, *cold-drill*, the Western Writers Series, the *Rocky Mountain Review*, *WORDWORKS*, *Poetry in Public Places* and hosts the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association. □



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George Peppard

Papa debut set

Papa is coming to Boise. Actor George Peppard has selected Boise State as the place to premiere his one-man portrayal of author Ernest Hemingway prior to taking it on tour in the U.S. and abroad.

Papa: The Legendary Lives of Ernest Hemingway runs May 6-12 at 8:15 each evening in the BSU Special Events Center, with a matinee at 2:30 p.m. on May 8. Tickets are \$15 general and \$13 for students and seniors.

Peppard, who had offers to open the play in London as well as other U.S. cities, was attracted to Boise because of its proximity to the Wood River Valley where Hemingway lived and worked, and because BSU is the home of the Hemingway Western Studies Center.

"We are pleased we could do the show in Boise. There is no better place to open because of the interest in Hemingway," says Peppard, who will also spend four days rehearsing in Boise.

The show is a character study of Hemingway, who speaks to the audience from his home in Havana in 1957.

"This, I think, will be the definitive stage play on Hemingway . . . it's a very honest play. In it there is a strong message of hope," says Peppard, adding that the play does contain some "frank language."

Papa's playwright, John de Groot, will also be here for the rehearsals and opening. De Groot, a journalist in Florida, was on the reporting team that won the Pulitzer Prize for coverage of the Kent State shootings in 1970. He spent five years researching and writing *Papa*.

Peppard has 25 films and three television series to his credit, including starring roles in *Breakfast at Tiffany's*, *The Carpetbaggers* and *How the West Was Won*, and NBC series *The A-Team* and *Banacek*. □

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Scholarship money sought by 'B' Club

The Bronco Athletic Association's new Varsity "B" Club, an organization of former Bronco varsity athletes, has set in motion a series of functions and activities to help establish an endowment that would help current student-athletes complete their education. The primary recipients of the endowment would be fifth-year seniors.

"We want our student-athletes to know that this program wants them to graduate," says Fred Goode, the athletic department's academic adviser and one of the "B" Club's organizers. "Our student-athletes need to know that their relationship with the university doesn't end after they've completed their athletic career."

The inaugural gathering of the "B" Club took place in the Pavilion Feb. 20 prior to the Idaho State-Boise State men's basketball game. Approximately 100 former Bronco athletes attended.

Encouraged by the turnout, Goode says more social events are planned. The next is prior to the Blue-Orange intrasquad spring football scrimmage at 7 p.m., Saturday, May 7. The tentative site of the gathering is at the Idaho Sports Medicine Institute. □

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FOCUS invites readers to submit letters to the editor. Letters may be edited to fit available space. Please mail correspondence to **FOCUS** Editor, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

Dear Editor:

I would just like to make a few added comments on the fall 1987 **FOCUS** article "Letters from Africa," about my brother Bailey and myself on our experiences here in Uganda. I would have never thought that our story would be shared with all my friends, the students and faculty members at Boise State University. My sincere thanks goes out to all those who were involved in making it possible.

I would like to explain that most of those letters were written early upon our arrival and some months afterwards when we were going through the cultural adjustments and everything seemed so new and very far away from home.

In recollecting over our past year here in Uganda, I would have to say it truly has been an enriching experience in getting to know the Ugandan people and sharing in their lives. I believe the people of Uganda have given Bailey and me much more than we could even begin to give them in return. They have shown us what life truly is all about in the respect of and sharing with others. They have touched our lives in a very special way that we will remember for a very long time. Both Bailey and I have a sincere love and admiration for the country of Uganda, but most importantly the people who live here.

I would like to say a very big thanks to Boise State University, the social work faculty and all the teachers involved in forming my education and expanding my horizons. Also, my appreciation to Coach Darlene Bailey in the four years she challenged me to improve my abilities and become a better volleyball player and personally develop a determination to go beyond my boundaries. Not only that, but the volleyball spirit continues to relive itself on a soccer field in Bundibugyo, Uganda, where Bailey and I share in the exchange of the different cultural sports with all the very talented and athletic youth who live here.

Webale muno! (Thank you very much) Boise State University and also many thanks to the country and people of Uganda, a land called the "Pearl of Africa."

Linda and Bailey Clemens
Kampala, Uganda

Dear Editor:

Dr. Keiser's essay, "The Vanishing Majority," President's Comment, winter 1988 **FOCUS**, impressed me as important for the issue's theme, *Mixing In*: Minorities in Idaho, and for our time in history.

Each person is a minority, with pride in familial roots, integrating in a diverse society, needing cultural literacy. Unless we avoid the expedient solution for economic and political problems, support the educated majority, protect individual rights, and prevent evil, we may see the vanishing of democracy. Without statesmanship, our national heritage of liberty and justice as an influence for good in the world will decline. The philosophical debate on these matters occurs in the university if it lives up to its name.

Barbara Weinert
VISTA Volunteer Coordinator
BSU Adult Learning Center

Dear Editor:

I enjoyed "Hispanic Hopes" (winter 1988 **FOCUS**) very much. You wrote an excellent article that portrays much of the Hispanic feeling.

Your sources presented a variety of Hispanics with different backgrounds. It is unusual to see something that doesn't stereotype but depicts Hispanics of various opinions and expectations.

Thank you.

Rudy Pena
Personnel and Training Bureau Chief
Idaho Department of Employment

Dear Editor:

Thank you so much for sending the extra copies of winter 1988 **FOCUS**. We've already ordered 20 more and will be sending them to key state and federal officials who follow civil rights. I predict the issues will become a collector's item.

The articles are well-researched and balanced. I especially appreciate the Facts & Figures on page 37. It sent shivers down my spine to read the statistics.

The photo of Camilo Lopez is now on my bulletin board. It is a classic portrait. I know Camilo well and it captures the essence of the man. Again, congratulations on an excellent publication.

Marilyn T. Shuler, Director
Idaho Human Rights Commission

Dear Editor:

Let's see now . . . **FOCUS** publishes the Winter '88 edition dedicated to diversity in Idaho. President Keiser chooses the occasion to write "Comment" — a spot always reserved for him — from the perspective of a white historian in full academic garb, adorned with racial insensitivity and ignorance, to lament the passing of a "vanishing majority" and its unity of purpose. I, as one of the handful of former minority employees BSU has ever had, was outraged and deeply offended by just about every sentence in Dr. Keiser's column, and wrote a rebuttal for publication. Sounds "collegial," no? — an appropriate way to educate and express differences in the midst of higher educated folks. After all, when Dr. Keiser accuses us (minorities) of doing a disservice to civilization for disabusing bigots of their prejudices, we're not about to grin and bear it! Remember the concept of "equal time?"

This is a practical demonstration of institutional racism at work. **FOCUS** will not publish my comments, ostensibly because it is not set up to do so. If it did, then Dr. Keiser would want to write a rebuttal to the rebuttal, and so on ad nauseum. It seems to me that in this land of the free and the home of the brave, some continue to be freer than others.

Though we (minorities) are told that we are equal, we know that in practice we are not quite equal because presidents and editors and others deny to us the rights and privileges they reserve for themselves. We (minorities) have a problem with that. We are offended by Dr. Keiser's audacity in stating that the "public good" somehow is exclusive of our best interests. His "Comment" dehumanizes us and robs us of our dignity. His editor's refusal to publish another point of view constitutes de facto institutional oppression. This is the stuff that breeds the demons of racial unrest, already on the rise on many campuses.

What is done can be undone. The editor decides on the format for **FOCUS**. The editor is free to undecide, to move over, and to make space available for dissenting guest opinions. This is far from a revolutionary idea. I insist on equal time. I ask that you publish my comments as originally submitted.

Esperanza Nee
former BSU Director
of Financial Aid □

ART

Arny Skov's work has been included in the Mountain West Biennial Paper Works Show at Utah State University.

John Takehara was invited by the National Conference on Education for Ceramic Art to be one of three panel members discussing "The Development of Ceramics in the Pacific Northwest" at its "East Meets West" conference held in March in Portland, Ore. In conjunction with the national conference, Takehara was selected as one of 19 Northwest ceramists to show at an exhibit in Littman Gallery at Portland State University. Takehara sent six pieces for the exhibit, which will be shown again at Coos Museum in Oregon during July.

BIOLOGY

Gil Wylie has been elected treasurer of the Idaho Herpetological Society.

Marcia Wicklow-Howard has received a faculty position with the Northwest Interinstitutional Council on Studies Abroad. She will lead the American faculty during the 1989 spring term in London. Wicklow-Howard and **Robert Rychert** have been appointed affiliate faculty at the University of Idaho in the department of bacteriology and biochemistry.

Russell Centanni was the recipient of the 1987 Award for Distinguished Service presented by the College of Arts and Sciences at its first Faculty Recognition Awards ceremony. He has also been appointed adjunctive faculty in Idaho State University's nursing department.

SOCIAL WORK

Dave Johnson was recognized in March by the Boise Valley Chapter of Parents United for his nearly two years of service to the organization. Parents United, centered in San Jose, Calif., is an international organization formed to assist individuals and families who have experienced child sexual molestation.

Arnold Panitch attended the 1988 Legislative Conference of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials in Washington, D.C., during February.

CHEMISTRY

Richard Banks was the recipient of the 1987 Award for Distinguished Teaching presented by the College of Arts and Sciences at its first Faculty Recognition Awards ceremony.

SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION

Bob Corbin and **Tony Walsh** co-authored the article "The U.S. Supreme Court and Value Legitimacy: An Experimental Approach with Older Americans," which was published recently in *Sociological Inquiry*.

Walsh's book, *Understanding, Assessing & Counseling the Criminal Justice Client*, was recently published by Brooks/Cole Publishing.

Richard Baker received a \$5,000 grant and will travel to Toronto this summer to study Polish immigrants in that city. Baker's study is part of the university's Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Program.

PHYSICS

Robert Luke, Deway Dykstra and **R.J. Reimann** attended the Idaho-Utah section meeting of the American Association of Physics Teachers held at Ricks College during March. Dykstra and Reimann presented physics demonstrations at a workshop and Dykstra presented a paper during the general session. **Willy Smith** was selected vice president elect of the organization. BSU will host the 1990 meeting.

ENGLISH

Driek Zirinsky has been appointed by the Northwest Interinstitutional Council on

Studies Abroad to the American faculty position for the 1989 winter term in London.

LIBRARY

Alan Virta has been named university archivist and the new head of the special collections department.

PSYCHOLOGY

Garvin Chastain has received a grant for over \$37,000 from the National Science Foundation to fund a two-year project on visual spatial attention. He will also make two presentations, "Course Evaluations: Are Students' Rating Dictated by First Impressions?" and "The SQ3R Technique in Relation to Achievement in Introductory Psychology," at the annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association in Snowbird, Utah, during April. Chastain also recently served as a special reviewer for *Canadian Journal of Psychology*.

MATHEMATICS

Richard Ball was the recipient of the 1987 Award for Distinguished Research or Creative Activity presented by the College of Arts and Sciences at its first Faculty Recognition Awards ceremony.

Raul Manasevich of the University of Chile is a visiting professor in the BSU mathematics department during the 1988 spring semester.

HISTORY

Michael Zirinsky has received a faculty position with the Northwest Interinstitutional Council on Studies Abroad. Zirinsky will teach in Avignon, France, during the spring 1989 term. Zirinsky's review of Roy Mattahedeh's *The Mantle of the Prophet* has been accepted by Harvard and will be published in April.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gregory Raymond

delivered a research paper entitled "Polarity, Polarization and International Arbitration" at the Western regional meeting of the International Studies Association. He also delivered three lectures on alliance norms and war to the graduate faculty of Brigham Young University, as well as a lecture titled "Reagan, Gorbachev and the Arms Race" for the Lewis-Clark State College World Perspective lecture series.

Raymond also was a panelist on two recent radio talk shows: "Glasnost: The East-West Challenge" and "Arms Control and the INF Treaty." In April, he presented a paper, "Systemic Polarization and the Transformation of Alliance Norms," at the International Studies Association annual meeting in St. Louis.

Dennis Donoghue's article, "Appraising Presidential Candidates During the Misty Period," has been accepted for publication in *The Presidential Studies Quarterly*. The article was presented as a research paper last October at the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association annual meeting in Spokane, Wash.

Alex Pattakos presented a research paper titled, "The Homeless in Rural America: Intergovernmental Challenge," at the annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association in March. At the same meeting, he served as a participant on a panel discussing "Initiating Organizational Change."

Pettakos also was a presenter and workshop facilitator for "Tapping Human Creativity for Rural Economic Development" at the Creativity, Innovation and Entrepreneurship Conference in Cincinnati in March. He will be interviewed by *Voice of America* on the subject "Telecommunications in the Classroom."

John Freemuth presented a research paper "Cross-Boundary Impacts on the National Parks: Competing Paradigms and Competing Solutions," at the annual meeting of the Western Governmental Research

Association, held in March in San Francisco. While there, Freemuth made a presentation based on this paper at the National Park Service Regional Headquarters. He also presented a paper on "The Future of Our National Parks" at the Western Social Science Association's annual meeting in Denver.

Gary Moncrief's article, "Dimensions of Professionalism in State Legislatures," has been accepted for publication in *State and Local Government Review*. Moncrief attended a conference on state legislative reapportionment held at Sangamon State University, Springfield, Ill., in March. His co-authored paper, "The Policy Implications of Professionalizing State Legislatures," was presented at the annual meeting of the Midwest Political Science Association, held in Chicago in April. Moncrief has also been named to serve on the Idaho Centennial Commission's History Committee.

Richard Kinney convened and chaired a panel on "The Politics of Agency Budget Success" at the Western Political Science Association's annual meeting in San Francisco in March. During the session he presented a research paper, "Agency Expenditure Actions During Budget Execution and Budgetary Success in Idaho," co-authored with Sydney Duncome of the University of Idaho.

Steve Sallie presented a research paper entitled "Open Economies and Repressive Politics? A Political Extension of the Open Versus Closed Economy Debate." He also presented a paper, "Open Economies, Foreign Debt and Government Repression Within Less Developed Countries: A Cross-National Study," at the International Studies Association annual meeting in St. Louis in April.

Sallie authored a chapter entitled "Dependency and Government Repression Within the Third World," which has been accepted by Praeger Publishers to be part of the book *The Third World at the Crossroads*, edited by S.R. Ali. The book is sche-

duled for publication this summer.

MAIL SERVICES

David Eichmann was recently re-elected to a one-year term as industry chairman, Greater Boise Postal Customer Council. He served as a panelist in the College & University Mail Seminar at the National Postal Forum West in Phoenix and was a delegate to the National Postal Forum in Washington. D.C. Eichmann starred as Fred Graham in the BSU theatre arts and music departments' production, "Kiss Me, Kate," presented at the Morrison Center in March.

MILITARY SCIENCE

Roger Munna has been selected for promotion to major in the U.S. Army. He has also been selected to attend the Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Munna is one of only 58 officers selected nationwide to attend the one-year course.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Jeanne Bauwens has been invited by the College of William and Mary to be an instructor in its summer school program in Williamsburg, Va. She will teach a strategies course on cooperative planning, cooperative teaching and cooperative learning.

Richard Hart has been elected president of the Teacher Education Council of State Colleges and Universities (TECSCU). He will serve as president-elect for the 1988-89 school year and president for 1989-90.

COMMUNICATION

Professors **David Rayborn**, **Suzanne McCorkle** and students **Rebecca Ford**, **Cindy Randall** and **Stephen King** attended the annual convention of Western Speech Communication Association held in San Diego during February. Rayborn is an officer of the Communication Education Interest Group

and McCorkle served as an elected legislative delegate.

The BSU chapter of Pi Kappa Delta, speech and debate honorary, hosted 10 regional schools for their bi-annual conference and tournament in March. McCorkle was re-elected lieutenant governor of the Northwest Regional Province of Pi Kappa Delta.

Robert Boren conducted the workshops "Meeting Management" to Shipley Associates in Salt Lake City during January, and "Making Professional Presentations" to executive officers of ANG Coal Gasification in Buelah, N.D., during February.

Ben Parker and **Harvey Pitman** presented a communication training workshop for mid-management personnel of Idaho Power Company in Boise during January. Pitman also presented a February workshop in Boise titled "Listening" for the Treasure Valley Operating Room Nurses.

Marvin Cox attended the International Listening Association annual meeting held in Scottsdale, Ariz., during March.

The communication department will host a two-week summer workshop for Idaho high school speech teachers who are minimally trained. Pitman and Rayborn will direct the workshop, which will center around the newly created course of study from the State Department of Education. The workshop is primarily designed for teachers in small, rural Idaho districts.

RSVP

Jerri Grimmitt has been appointed as the new director of the Retired Senior Volunteer Program. RSVP provides volunteer opportunities to people 60 years or older to share their experience, abilities and skills with the community.

MUSIC

Madeleine Hsu offered her semi-annual master class to youngsters in preparation for

the "Tuesday Musicale Festival 1988" during February. Hsu was adjudicator for the Music Teacher National Association-Skajal Valley chapter of Mount Vernon, Wash., during March and performed a solo recital while there.

In October, **Melvin Shelton** adjudicated the Highland High School Invitational Marching Band Contest in Pocatello, and assisted in the organization and administration of the Idaho District III Marching Band Contest held at BSU. The University Brass Quintet under the direction of Shelton performed their annual concert tour in January.

Shelton served as host for the third annual BSU Band Clinic held in January. **Mike Sembell**, **John Baldwin** and **Edmund Winston** served as clinicians for the program. Shelton also served as conductor and clinician for the Southwest Oregon Honor Band in Coos Bay, Ore., in February.

NURSING

Connie Carpenter and **Ingrid Brudenell** will attend the Adult Education Research Conference in May at the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to present a paper on their research project "A Comparison of Attitudes Toward Computerized Instruction and Adult Student Learning Styles." The research project was funded by the University Research Center for 1987-88.

Pam Gehrke was invited to attend the eighth annual Spring Nursing Research Conference at Lewis-Clark State College, Lewiston, in April, where she will present a paper on "An Assessment of Orientation Needs of Home Health Nurses."

June Penner was a delegate to the Idaho Nurses Association annual convention in Sun Valley.

Pat Taylor presented a two-day conference in January in Twin Falls on "Neurological Nursing Care." She has also been asked to speak at a "Medical-Surgical Update" conference in Twin Falls in May. □

Foundation News

Top Eight Progress Report

The 1987-88 Greater University Fund is targeting eight projects in which private contributions would make a difference in BSU's efforts to assure quality and excellence in its programs.

The following is a list of those projects and the dollar amounts raised through the Boise State University Foundation to date: University Enrichment, \$10,200; Year of the Teacher Campaign, \$362,500; BSU Marching Band, \$511,700; The Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs, \$290,000; graduate fellowships in raptor biology, \$62,000; scholarships, \$400,300; Library, \$60,000; KBSU, \$10,000.

Chaffee Associate Spotlight

Creating an endowed scholarship is one way in which many people have chosen to make a timeless memorial to honor a loved one as well as assist deserving students. The Odus and Luella Glasgow Scholars in Management program was established at Boise State University by Luella Glasgow Hendryx with such a purpose in mind.

Luella Childs married Odus Glasgow in 1925 and worked in their Buhl gasoline service station as the bookkeeper and bill collector. Together Odus and Luella worked hard to make their business a success. In 1934, they moved to Boise where Odus became a major partner in a Goodyear tire distributorship. Following Odus's death in 1978, Luella sought to honor her late husband, their success in business, and their 53 years of marriage. In 1985, Luella gave \$75,000 to the Boise State University Foundation, creating the Odus and Luella Glasgow Scholarship in management, an endowed scholarship program at the university.

Income from the endowment is awarded to selected students majoring in management. In establishing the scholarship, Luella noted that neither she nor Odus had been able to attend college, and she wanted to offer promising students such an educational opportunity. Today, Luella is married to James W. Hendryx and remains involved in a number of community activities.

Luella's establishment of the Odus and Luella Glasgow Scholarship made her a lifetime Chaffee Associate at Boise State. Chaffee Associates are members of the Boise State University Foundation's premier giving society. Lifetime membership in the Chaffee Associates is extended to those who contribute \$10,000 or more outright or pledge \$15,000 or more to be paid over a period not to exceed 10 years. While unrestricted gifts are encouraged, donations to any program qualify for Chaffee membership.

Venning Establishes Scholarship

Dr. W.L. Venning, a retired Boise pediatrician, has established a scholarship fund at Boise State.

Income from the \$50,000 endowed fund will be awarded to students based on their academic achievement and potential.

Venning was a practicing physician in Boise for 47 years. During that time he taught several classes at the university and has been active in a number of community and campus activities.

In commenting on his gift, Venning stated he was extremely pleased with the growth experienced at Boise State and felt that through the scholarship, he could best express his positive feelings about the university.

Giving Notes

BSU alumni and friends have contributed approximately \$40,000 for the Meistersingers to perform in England this summer. The choir members have generated another \$20,000 for the trip. The BSU group is one of only three American choirs participating in the choral festival at Cambridge.

The investment firm of Burroughs and Hutchinson has committed \$5,000 to the BSU Foundation for the establishment of an endowed library fund for the purchase of books in the finance area.

A scholarship in memory of former Boise State University chemistry professor and physical science department chairman Joseph B. Spulnik has been established with the BSU Foundation. The scholarship will be awarded to a chemistry student at BSU. Memorials may be made to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

Micron Technology Vice Chairman Ward Parkinson has donated 2,000 shares of Micron stock to be used for scholarships at Boise State University. The stock establishes the "Ward Parkinson Scholarship Fund in Technology." The funding will provide scholarships for students working on the Simplot/Micron Technology Center video transmission program.

Publications Win CASE Awards

Boise State's Development Office was recognized recently for its publications by Northwest District VIII of the Council for Advancement and Support of Education (CASE).

The Development Office received recognition for superior accomplishment in two areas: the grand award for financial support programs; and the gold award for fund-raising communications programs.

CASE annually recognizes institutional and individual excellence in advancement programs. Northwest District VIII includes public and private institutions from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Hill Memorial Established

A fund in memory of former Boise State University Adult Learning Center Director Stephen E. Hill has been established with the BSU Foundation. Hill died in December. The fund will be used by the BSU Adult Learning Center to assist students who are unable to pay the General Education Development Test fee.

Hill was director of the Adult Learning Center and chief examiner of the General Education Development Testing Center from 1981 to 1985. He received his B.A. from Boise State, his M.A. from Idaho State University and had recently been awarded his Ph.D. in adult education from Pennsylvania State University.

Hill's wife, Glenda, is health development director at BSU and his mother-in-law is Jackie Cassell, assistant to President John Keiser.

Memorials may be made to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. □



Idaho Politics

Forging alliances,
Hammering at issues

Glenn Oakley photo



Views from the Top

Robert E. Smylie served as Idaho's attorney general from 1947-55, and as governor from 1955-67. Now retired and living in Boise, he writes a column for the Idaho Statesman.

Photos by Chuck Scheer

Q. As governor, you have to pull Idaho's diverse population together. Are there some mechanisms that you use?

A. **ANDRUS:** You've got to have a positive mental attitude to even run for public office. If you don't have the attitude that the glass is half full and getting fuller, then you're in the wrong job. You pick out key people and you work with them. Frankly, I have never worried much about partisan politics in this state. It comes as a great shock to me when I see it rear its head the way it has this year.

SMYLIE: I used to use the governor's conference technique quite a bit — I think I invented it, as a matter of fact. This was largely an exercise in group dynamics to get people interested in the same sort of thing in all different parts of the state.

Q. Some say Idaho is pulled apart at each end by Spokane and Salt Lake City. Do you see evidence of that?

A. **ANDRUS:** Governmentally, no; financially, yes. Money, like water, runs downhill through the Coeur d'Alene valley right over to Spokane. For major financing, it's easier to go to the Spokane marketplace, or it used to be. With large major branch banking, they do get some influence down here, but tradition is a hard thing to break. In southeastern Idaho you recognize that Salt Lake has another attraction, and of course that's the Temple and the religious influences. I would say financially and influence-wise we have three centers, but not governmentally.

**Two Idaho
governors
discuss
management
of a diverse
— and
sometimes
divisive —
state**



Q. What does that mean for a governor?

A. **ANDRUS:** You've got to be fleet of foot; you've got to be nimble enough to understand why people feel that way. You know, the personalities of people don't change when you move across a county line or a river or a bridge, so we work with one another.

SMYLIE: You have to be constantly on the road, or the next time you turn around, they say, "Who dat?"

Q. What is different about the leadership style that a governor has to adopt in Idaho, compared to other states?

A. **SMYLIE:** I think it's just a function of distances. I don't know of any state where you have to go so many miles to do so many things. For instance, the acquisition of an airplane by the state government did nothing except increase the demands on the governor's time. It didn't make it easier, just made it worse. You just about have to be their pride and joy. This is about all they have left of a king. The pageantry part of it is the most time consuming and the least rewarding as far as an individual governor is concerned. A rodeo is a rodeo and 16 in one summer is ridiculous.

Q. What is it that unites Idahoans?

Cecil D. Andrus was elected governor in 1970 and served until he was appointed Secretary of the Interior in 1976 by President Jimmy Carter. He was again elected governor in 1986.

A. **ANDRUS:** Oh, I think pride is one; we have a fierce, independent pride in the state of Idaho. But Idahoans have a lot of personal pride and we stick together that way. Our educational institutions and the economy — our tax base — those tie us together, too.

SMYLIE: I don't know. There will be things from time to time. One of the problems with this Centennial observance is, how do you get something going that can be thought about the same way in Bonners Ferry as it's thought about 880 miles away in Montpelier? A good deal of the problem arises out of our strange geography, which just happens to be all that was left on the drawing board. I think that conceivably you can make something out of the Centennial, but I don't know. It'll be a brave show, but whether or not there will be a residual of state identity, I don't know.

ANDRUS: Everybody is proud of being 100 years old. They want a big birthday party; every community is going to have their own. Everybody wants to put a candle on the cake. And that will bring us together.

Q. Is Idaho a state that thinks more regionally than it does as a whole?

A. **ANDRUS:** Between north and south there's some regionalism. Part of that is the topography; the goat trail that has been our main highway for many, many years has been an impediment. I see us come together when times are good. But when times are bad, times are bad. So, if we can stimulate the economy, then the problems will not seem so large.

Q. How well do you think the various sections of Idaho know and understand each other?

A. **SMYLIE:** Not particularly well. The greatest dichotomy is always thought to be north and south. I don't think it really is. I think it is probably north and southeast. And that's just a function of distance. It's further from Bonners Ferry to Montpelier than it is from Portland, Maine, to Atlanta. And it's pretty hard to establish any community of interest of any substance.



'I don't know of any state where you have to go so many miles to do so many things.'

Q. The northern part of Idaho has always felt isolated and ignored by the rest of the state. How can that be handled?

A. **SMYLIE:** North Idaho has always been a little like a wealthy widow. They very quickly learn that the definition of enough was more.

The northern counties have always felt that there ought to be more transportation between north and south Idaho. The marketplace doesn't support it. In other words, you can find a lot of traffic on the north-south highway between Boise and Riggins and between Coeur d'Alene and Grangeville. But between Grangeville and Riggins there isn't very much. The fact that the railroads never made it over that route and the airlines barely did indicates that you've got some economic patterns that are built into the system. They are just not going to get broken up very soon. Distribution patterns tend to originate in Spokane and Grangeville and in Boise and Riggins.

Q. Does that mean, then, that we are destined to be a state that really is always going to have this north-south conflict?

A. **SMYLIE:** I think it is always going to be a problem. One of the reasons is that we have done some things, like the wilderness concept, that have built fences. There is nothing much that has happened between Riggins and Lewiston simply because all the real estate is gone. There are not going to be any industrial developments up there probably forever, simply because of the fact that we have declared it to be wilderness.

Q. There are some who think that all the good things come to Boise, often at the expense of the rest of the state. Do you agree?

A. **SMYLIE:** It is in part true and it is, in my judgment, Boise's greatest danger. Boise over the years has had a tendency to be tremendously chauvinistic about its relationships with the area and with the state. And mostly to Boise's detriment. I don't think there's any way that you're going to prevent the centralization of things in Boise anymore than you're going to prevent the centralization of things in Washington. But I wish that Boise would act like the rest of the Treasure Valley was a part of the scene.

ANDRUS: Once you exceed 100,000 in population, then boom, it feeds on itself and it becomes a magnet. Where is our largest airport? It's where the most people are. Who uses the airport? Businesses. And it just goes on — that's normal. But that's good, because other people get the spin-off of it. The jealousies are a fact of life; it's been going on for about 150 years in America. So you've got to learn to play it.

You take the Micron plant. Do you realize that from the Gowen Road exit where the plant is located, it's 34 miles down the freeway to Mountain Home? You can drive one way in less than 30 minutes, legally. There are people who like the small town atmosphere, or smaller classroom sizes for their children . . . Mountain Home could promote that very well. I try desperately to promote and bring development to other areas. We've been very successful; people accept it.

Q.

Do you think that Boise State benefits or loses because of its association with the city?

A.

SMYLIE: I think that people's attitude toward Boise, per se, shakes out on Boise State. No other way. I just don't think there's any escaping the name. There's a lot of history in that. When the Junior College Act was passed in 1932, the Boise powers that be promised the state that Boise State would never happen. And that's no small crow in a lot of throats.

Q.

Do you think the institutions of higher education are really the cause of regionalism, or are they really just symbols?

A.

ANDRUS: They're symbols from our past life, but they continue to be significant because there's never enough money to go around. A year ago, we had a good appropriation for higher education and did you notice, there wasn't the intensity that there was this year.

This is a new posture for me, by the way. I think we'd be better off with either a strong chancellor or a one-university system where you took what money you had and said, "OK, now, train and educate these men and women in the following fashion." I think we'd be better off with a reduction in the conflict among our presidents. And the only way to do it is to have a boss over those three presidents that would take them out of the arena and put some single person in the arena.

Q.

Gov. Smylie, you feel that competition among those three institutions is healthy. You've even advocated going back to line-item budgeting for each school, rather than a lump sum to the State Board of Education. Wouldn't that fuel the regional fires that burst out once in a while?

A.

SMYLIE: They burst out, but I think that this isn't to say that they are not continually smoldering . . . to no good effect. So why not break the fire out and see what it'll burn? No, we have done some silly things because we let that fire smolder and don't let it burn. I think that competition between our instrumentalities is healthy; it can also be unhealthy. Keeping it healthy is a function of leadership.



'If you don't have the attitude that the glass is half full and getting fuller, then you're in the wrong job.'

I do not know how a legislator builds any loyalty to anything by appropriating money to the State Board of Education. It has no alumni association. In other words, you've got to have a thing to be loyal to. As it ends up, the way we allocate funds to higher education is a device for making it impossible to blame anybody. It's a device for avoiding conflict. If indeed there should be an engineering school at Boise State, which is probably true, the fault lies in the hands of whomever was governor and whomever was the Board of Education 15 years ago, because that's the last time anything significant could have been done about it.

Q.

Do you think our regional nature has changed since you first came into the state government?

A.

ANDRUS: It's decreased. Communication has improved and transportation has improved. You've got good telephone communications; radio broadcasts and television networks have inter-

changed. We're closer; it doesn't mean that Spokane doesn't have a great deal of influence over the Panhandle — it does. But the regional strife, I think that was your word, has decreased. Every once in a while somebody gets a little ginned up and brings seceding up again and wants to elect an honorary governor of north Idaho. They hold a mock election, but they're not serious. They used to be serious. In the '60s they were passing petitions to the Congress of the United States to make it a separate state.

SMYLIE: Never did we have any of the back-biting or the bad feeling that seems to become almost part of the scene in the last five or six sessions. What the reason for that is I don't know, except excessive partisanship, I think, on both sides.

Q.

Do you think in general that Idaho is a state that works together very well?

A.

SMYLIE: It has to be made to happen. And there are some areas of endeavor where we just probably never will get anything to happen. I think here again that some of this extreme partisanship that we've got going on now is maybe a kind of a last burst of juvenility in the political process. They want to play games instead of run the store.

Essentially, there isn't anything very partisan about any of this junk. Public schools aren't partisan, they're public schools; and universities aren't partisan, they're universities. And potholes are not partisan, they're potholes. The object of the enterprise is to go out and do something about them. And as a matter of fact, there just aren't very many ideological questions that occur in state government. The money question obviously has got ideological overtones . . . how swiftly it moves from one sector to another.

Q.

How does our regional makeup compare to other states?

A.

SMYLIE: I think there used to be a fair amount of comparison that could be done between northern and southern California. I don't think that's probably as relevant now as it used to be. Again, distance is a great problem. I think you can find some parallels in Nevada's

(Continued on page 38)

Territorial Instincts

In Idaho,
'Home Sweet
Home' has
more than a
sentimental
meaning.

By Larry Burke

■ *"As long as we've got everything based in the great state of Boise, we'll never raise enough money to get the same amount of service they've got here."*

Rep. Mack Neibaur, R-Paul,
debating on funds for public television.

■ *"Those of us in the north are getting downright surly and insolent. You all oughta just kick us out of the state. We deserve it and so do you."*

Rep. Tom Giovanelli, D-Coeur d'Alene,
debating on Idaho's license plate slogan.

■ *"Ada County against the world has failed."*

Sen. Phil Batt, R-Wilder,
commenting on move to purchase Campus School for BSU.

■ *"JFAC (Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee) finished today. The north was mad at the south, folks at Pocatello felt threatened, people at Boise had been threatened, everybody was mad at Boise, and Boise was mad at everybody."*

Sen. Ron Beitelspacher, D-Grangeville,
writing his column for the *Lewiston Morning Tribune*.

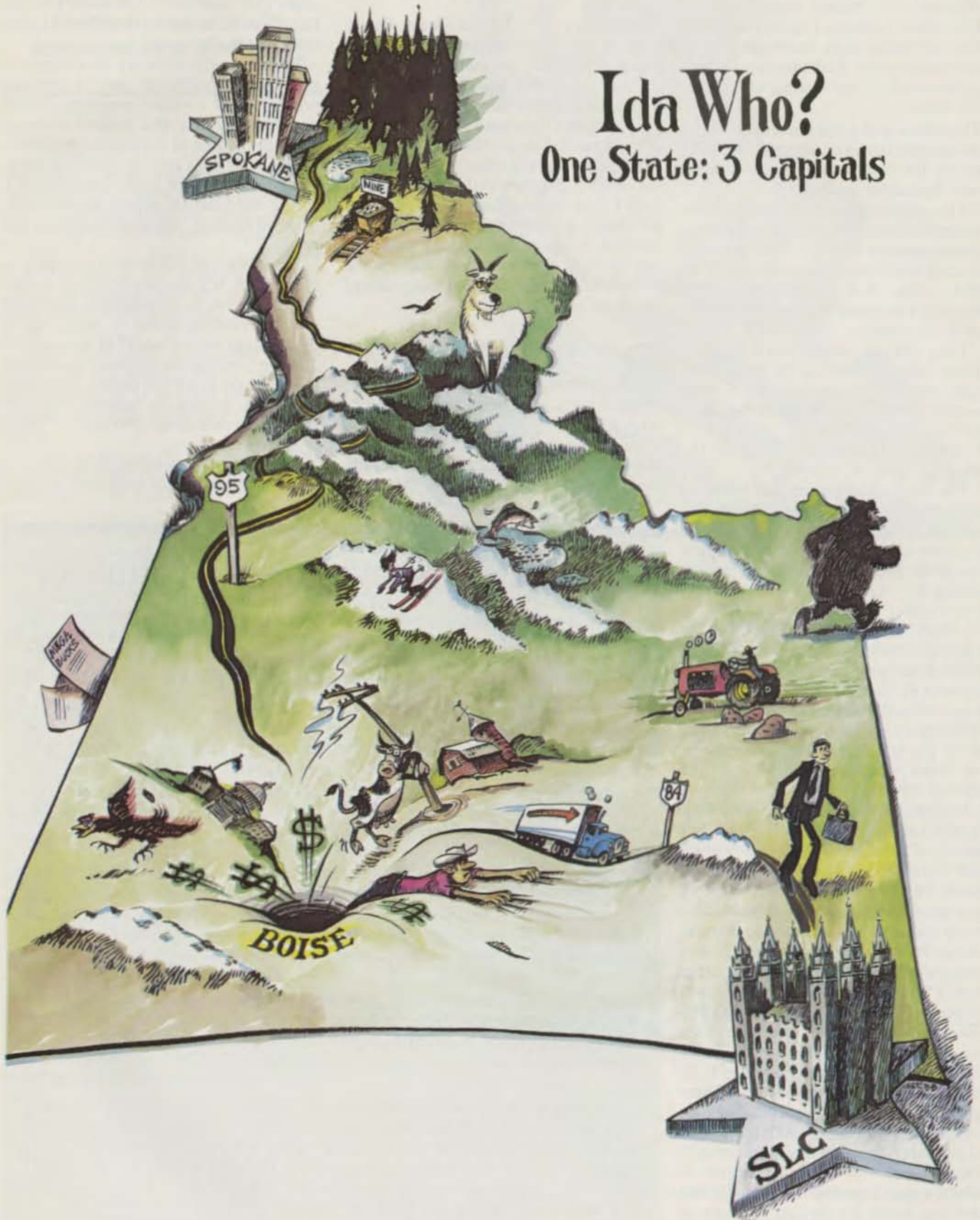
The sounds of a state working together? Or the sounds of Idaho being itself? You be the judge.

Even before statehood, Idahoans developed highly sensitive territorial instincts. Divided in so many ways — geographically, culturally and economically — we almost seem genetically programmed to circle our wagons at the slightest provocation from another part of the state.

Gary Moncrief, chairman of Boise State's political science department, wrote in the book *Interest Group Politics in the American*

Ida Who?

One State: 3 Capitals



West that, "Sectionalism is the fundamental truth of Idaho politics."

Whether it's higher education, the public school formula, highway funding, public television, state buildings or just about anything else, Idahoans are: (a) feeling persecuted, (b) persecuting each other, or (c) both.

The debate grabs headlines each winter when representatives of Idaho's competing interests are thrown together for a three-month legislative session.

On the surface, the rhetoric often seems to resemble school-yard bickering. But the consequences are serious: In an era when we should be thinking on global terms, we spend a great deal of time and energy defending parochial interests within the state's boundaries.

"There may be another state that has a more serious regional problem than Idaho, but I'm not aware of it . . . sectionalism in Idaho is almost as bad as it gets," says Moncrief.

Legislators themselves admit to the problem.

"The way social groups are made up and the way the state is divided geographically, that some regionalism is inherent is the nature of the beast — and we've got to come to understand that, not misunderstand it," comments Rep. Ed Brown, former mayor of Pocatello.

"I think it hurts a lot . . . you can see the tempers flare," adds Rep. Kitty Gurnsey, who has seen her share of regional squabbles as co-chair of the Legislature's budget-setting committee.

Why does sectionalism seem to be a fixture on the state's political landscape?

In Idaho, centrifugal forces split the state in several ways. For starters, Idahoans don't know one other very well. Literally and figuratively, it is a long way from the Canadian to the Utah border. Aside from athletic events and family reunions, there are few occasions when we travel outside our regions, and rarely does anyone make the trip from top to bottom.

Boise State President John Keiser says Idahoans could get to know each other better. "There's not enough encouraged interaction. We haven't had to because it is possible to non-associate because of the long distances," he says.

Speaker of the House Tom Boyd, R-Genesee, explains a simple truth. "There is a good number of people from the north who have never been to south Idaho . . . and probably have no desire to come."

One reason for that reluctance is Idaho's major population centers in the north and south are divided by some of the most rugged mountains in the nation

and linked only by a twisting Highway 95 that Gov. Cecil Andrus once called a "goat trail."

If Idaho were to have a Mason-Dixon Line, it would be Whitebird Pass, just below Grangeville on that highway, and the transportation and communication watershed between north and south.

The relative isolation of the state's three corners has led to the cliché about Idaho having three capital cities — two of them out-of-state. Spokane in the north and Salt Lake City in the southeast tug at either end of Idaho, providing those regions with cultural, communications, and commercial services. Southwestern Idaho is the only portion of the state that looks toward Boise for those things.

But Idaho's sectional nature can't be explained by geography alone.

Moncrief says several influences combine with geography to reinforce each other.

For example, the north is heavily Democratic, while the south is heavily Republican, with the exception of Ban-

nock County. Likewise, religious and cultural differences reinforce the north-south split, with the conservative LDS influence more dominant in southern Idaho than it is in the north.

Economically, there are characteristics that lead to different sets of regional priorities. The northern economy is based on timber, mining and dryland farming, while the southeast is based on ranching, irrigated farming and the federal government. Southwestern Idaho is more mixed, with a combination of state government, irrigated farming, and large businesses and banks.

"Cleavages in Idaho tend to reinforce each other. It's not just north vs. south. It's Democrat vs. Republican, moderate vs. conservative, urban vs. rural. All of those things tend to confirm one another and the conflicts are stronger and deeper than they are in a lot of places. A lot more issues get defined as regional issues in Idaho than they do in other states," Moncrief explains.

Few legislative sessions have gone by without complaints of neglect from north

Boise: In the eyes of the beholder

Boise bashing is not a new sport in Idaho. It's been going on at least since the controversial move of the state capital from Lewiston to Boise in 1864.

Thus, legislators, representing the sentiments of their constituency, are carrying out a tradition that is as old as Idaho itself. Here is what some of them have to say in 1988:

—"It seems like so much that goes through here is for the benefit of the Boise community and it has no effect on the rest of the state. People who represent Boise feel like economic times throughout the state are the same as they are here — and they're not. They have very little feeling or compassion for what the rest of us go through. If you look at the legislation that has a lot of economic impact, most of it settles right here in this valley."

Rep. Mack Neibaur (R-Paul)

—"That's what creates regionalism in our state — the fact that Boise gets everything that's any good, that's economically advantageous. That's what is perceived, and it's not without foundation in the eyes of nearly all of us who don't live in this Boise area. Boise looks like boomtown. It seems like the rest of the state has to figure into the prosperity that seems peculiar to the Boise area."

Sen. Chick Bilyeu (D-Pocatello)

—"There's a general attitude over there . . . it's called Portneuf Paranoia. We see Boise State as a threat; we see the fact that you have to sacrifice a whole day or two to come over here and lobby the Legislature as a real detriment to communication. We're at a tremendous disadvantage to get our views across."

Rep. Ed Brown (R-Pocatello)

—"They see the largest percentage of our budget going to someplace in Boise. They feel very strongly that Boise gets everything. They also gang up against us and we end up with the net effect that Boise gets nothing, and that's what bothers me. That was certainly displayed on the pork barrel to buy Campus School. The north and south ganged up on us and we got nothing . . . zilch. We just haven't gotten any bucks in this part of the state for anything."

Rep. Kitty Gurnsey (R-Boise) □

Idaho's northern and southern regions are separated by a 'goat trail.'

Idaho.

"People feel very definitely that the north gets the short end — that everything revolves around Boise and we've ended up here in southern Canada," explains Sen. Mary Lou Reed, D-Coeur d'Alene.

"We feel very connected to Spokane and Montana — our alliances are more along that highway than they are along the 'goat trail.' Boise seems like a long ways away," she adds.

North and south often clash on so-called "moral issues," where the more populous south is accused of imposing conservative views on the more libertarian north.

"The two ends of the state's philosophy of life are different. The north is more moderate in its thinking as far as state spending is concerned, and we are not in as much of a mood to legislate moral issues," says Boyd.

But Brown feels southeastern Idaho is often misunderstood over the roots of its philosophy on moral issues.

"I think it's much more of a problem in the north, which feels like every time an issue that appears to have 'moral' hooked to it, it's voted in a way they don't like to see; they see the Mormons trying to dictate the morality of northern Idaho.

"Even if it's not the case, it is the case in their minds. It's almost a non-issue in southeastern Idaho, but I think it's a big issue with north Idahoans who feel this other block is trying to run their lives," says Brown.

Today's sectional tussles, as pitched as they sometimes seem, pale in comparison to Idaho's formative years when secessionist feelings ran high in northern Idaho.

Prior to Idaho's territorial days, national politicians toyed with different border combinations, finally deciding in the 1860s to draw an awkward looking state whose broad base eventually squeezed into a slender panhandle jutting between Washington and Montana. By 1864, the more populated south had plucked the capital from Lewiston, igniting emotions that found expression more than 20 years later when Congress passed legislation to include north Idaho with Washington. The move was vetoed by President Cleveland, and Idaho's

boundries remained fixed.

In the meantime, the state Legislature did what it could to satisfy the north, most notably by putting the University of Idaho in Moscow. With annexation to Washington a moot point, Idaho got about the business of writing its constitution and preparing for admission to statehood.

Secession is discussed now only in idle barbershop conversations, but the sentiment lingers.

"If this were a perfect world and they could choose, I'm confident the 10 northern counties would be more comfortable with little chunks of Washington and Montana," says Reed.

"That would cause problems of its own, though. Sometimes it's easier to have the

source of distrust 400 miles away," she laughs.

If there is one thing that seems to unite Idaho's regions, it is the distrust Reed jokes about . . . the belief that Boise is getting all the spoils, often at the expense of less populated regions.

"There is an anti-Ada County attitude, I would say," explains Brown. "It's joked about, but there is a negative feeling."

"I think most of us who represent areas outside of Boise have a feeling that the Boise area is like Rome — all roads and everything that is good leads to Boise. I think that's perceived and I don't think it's without cause," adds Sen. Chick Bilyeu,

(Continued on page 38)



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Capitol Views

From the polished spheres of Montana granite at its base to the copper and bronze golden eagle perched atop its dome, Idaho's Capitol rises 208 feet above the streets of Boise.

Patterned after the National Capitol in Washington, D.C., the Idaho Capitol is built of native sandstone quarried by convicts, four kinds of marble and Montana granite. The exterior sandstone blocks, some weighing 10 tons apiece, were cut by inmates at the state-owned quarry above the original Idaho Penitentiary. Inside, green swirled Vermont marble creates the walls, gray Alaska marble with in-laid patterns of near-black Italian marble the floors and staircases, and Georgia marble of reddish-pink the trim.

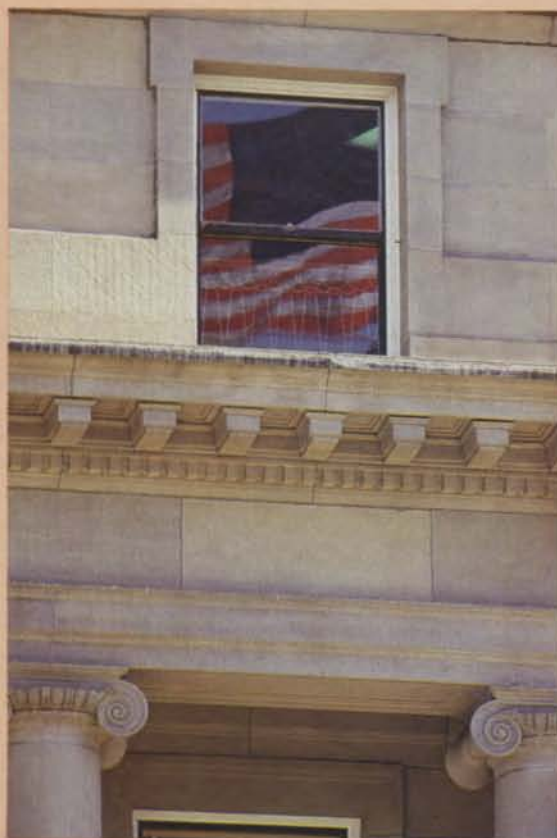
The glass-rimmed dome is supported by eight pillars that ring the four-story rotunda. The large columns are not marble, but steel with a scagliola veneer. Idaho hired Italian artisans to create the scagliola veneer, a mixture of granite, marble dust, gypsum and glue.

The interior of the dome is decorated with 13 stars representing the 13 original colonies, plus 43 smaller stars representing Idaho's inclusion as the 43rd state in the union.

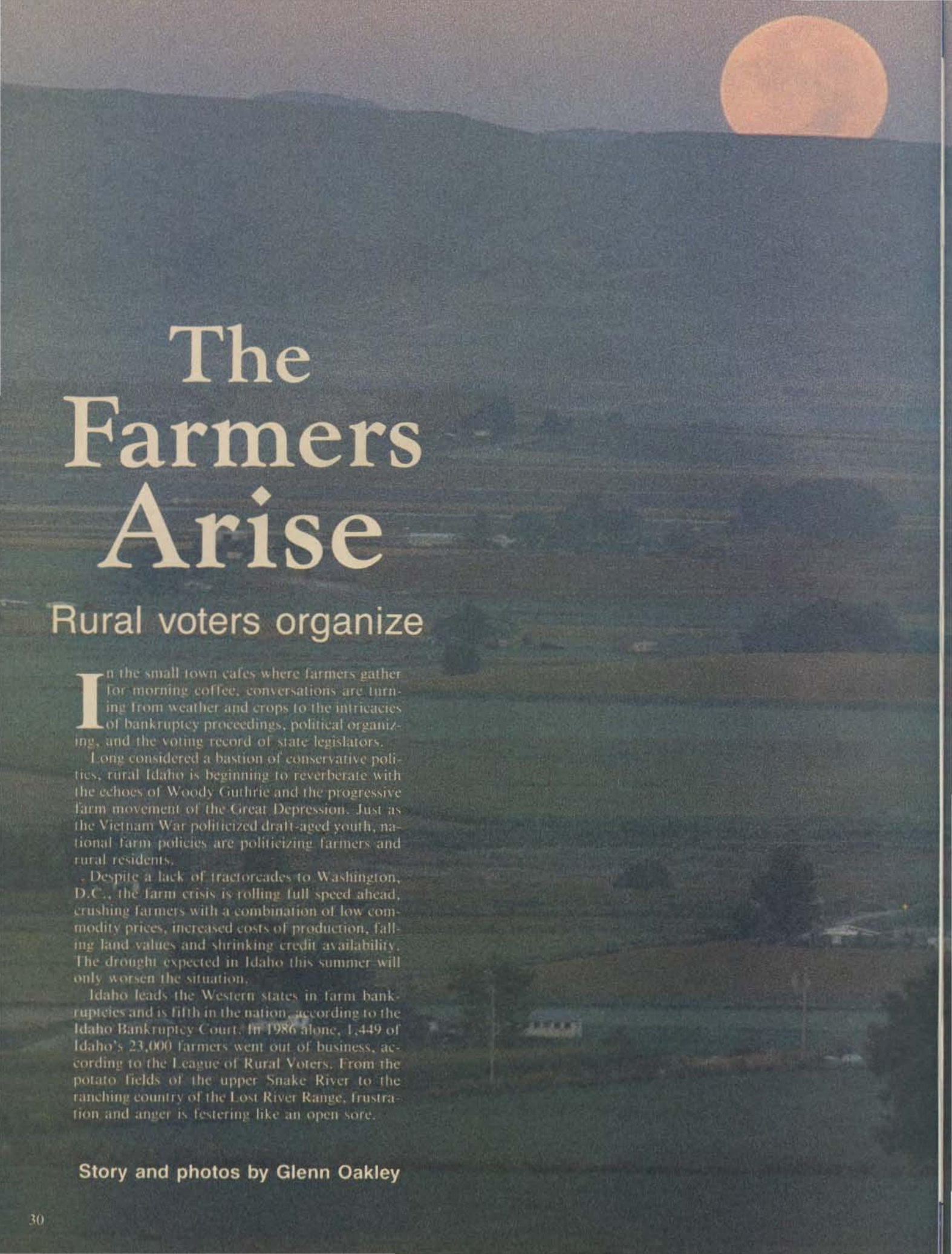
The golden eagle perched on a triple pedestal of sandstone stands 5 feet, 7 inches tall and weighs 250 pounds. It is solid copper dipped in bronze.

Begun in 1905, construction of the Capitol was completed in 1920 at a cost of \$2.3 million. □





Photos by Glenn Oakley



The Farmers Arise

Rural voters organize

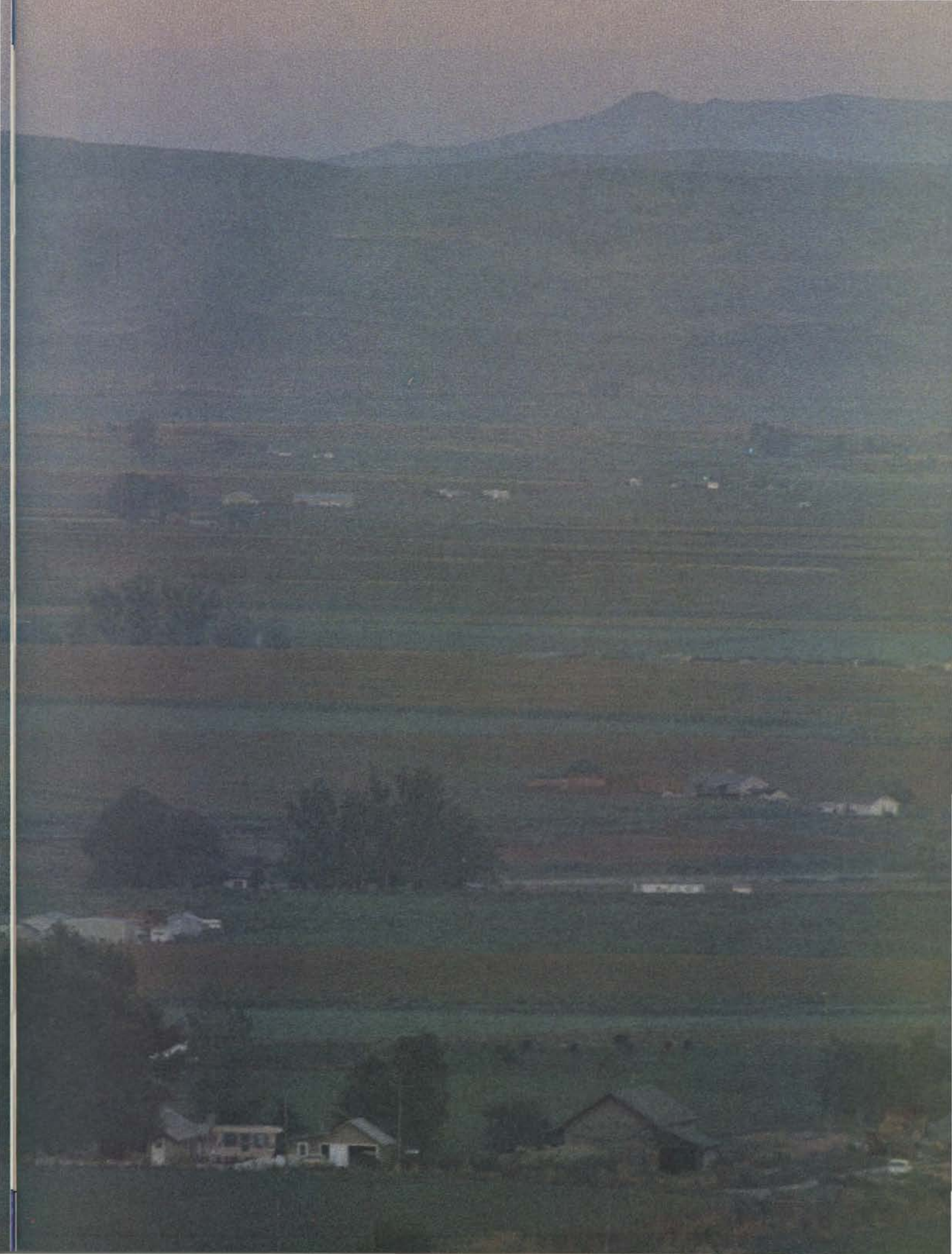
In the small town cafes where farmers gather for morning coffee, conversations are turning from weather and crops to the intricacies of bankruptcy proceedings, political organizing, and the voting record of state legislators.

Long considered a bastion of conservative politics, rural Idaho is beginning to reverberate with the echoes of Woody Guthrie and the progressive farm movement of the Great Depression. Just as the Vietnam War politicized draft-aged youth, national farm policies are politicizing farmers and rural residents.

Despite a lack of tractorcades to Washington, D.C., the farm crisis is rolling full speed ahead, crushing farmers with a combination of low commodity prices, increased costs of production, falling land values and shrinking credit availability. The drought expected in Idaho this summer will only worsen the situation.

Idaho leads the Western states in farm bankruptcies and is fifth in the nation, according to the Idaho Bankruptcy Court. In 1986 alone, 1,449 of Idaho's 23,000 farmers went out of business, according to the League of Rural Voters. From the potato fields of the upper Snake River to the ranching country of the Lost River Range, frustration and anger is festering like an open sore.

Story and photos by Glenn Oakley



In growing numbers farmers are taking up the admonition of Texas' commissioner of agriculture Jim Hightower to, "Raise less corn and more hell." In Idaho they are united by the Idaho Rural Council, a group affiliated with the National Save the Family Farm Coalition; the League of Rural Voters, a Minnesota-based organization with one staff director in Boise; and the American Agriculture Movement.

If the farmers are upset over low commodity prices and bank foreclosures, the message given by these farm organizations makes them furious. The elimination of family farmers, they are told, is deliberate. While rejecting conspiracy theories (of which there are plenty in rural America these days) the progressive farm movement groups do define the farm crisis as a "crisis by design."

The message Phil Lansing of the League of Rural Voters carries to farmers across Idaho is this: "The United States made a government policy 20 years ago to remove farmers from the land. We are moving toward a national picture of 50,000 super-farms controlling the vast majority of food production in the United States."

The slide show he carries across the state and shows in school auditoriums, churches and homes lays out a picture of the major grain corporations, banking institutions and chemical companies working in concert to convince Congress and the administration to establish farm policies that favor their interests at the expense of the small-scale farmer. The league details a history of corporate maneuvering, beginning with a 1962 report by the Committee for Economic Development, a corporate-funded think tank, which argued for "a program, such as we are recommending here, to induce excess resources (primarily people) to move rapidly out of agriculture." The league says there is a "revolving door" between the CED and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

President Johnson's special commission on food and fiber policies carried on this philosophy, identifying the nation's biggest farm problem as a surplus of farmers: "... the technological advances in agriculture have so greatly reduced the need for manpower that too many people are trying to live on a national farm income wholly inadequate for them." The theme was carried on by Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz under President Nixon, who championed the slogan, "Get big or get out."

Many farmers have gotten out, with either scarce notice or even approval by the American public. At the turn of the century one-third of all Americans were



John Spanbauer says his political activism was spurred by the foreclosure of his parents' eastern Idaho farm.

farmers. It is now a boast that less than 2 percent of the country is engaged in producing food for the rest of the nation and the world.

While many farmers have gotten out, many others have gotten big, but they are not farmers in the traditional sense. Insurance companies, most frequently through foreclosures, have acquired more than 4 million acres of American farmland, according to a recent article by the *Washington Post*. Prudential alone is said to control some 1 million acres, which it manages through its agricultural division. Through foreclosures, the Farm Credit System and the Farmers Home Administration control another 4 million acres.

Corporate control of food, say the farm organizations, extends from the dying farm towns across rural America to the poverty of Third World villages. "To capture larger markets," says Lansing, "you have to destroy markets in other countries, which is what we're doing by grain dumping in the Third World." State Senator John Peavey, a Carey rancher and Rural Council member, also takes a world view of the farm crisis. By keeping grain prices low and dumping them on foreign markets, he says, "We go on the side of the big banks and the friendly governments who go against the aspirations of the people of those countries."

While the motivations and intent of the U.S. farm policy are open for debate, there is little doubt that current policies are indeed crippling the small-scale farmer. Grain prices, set by the United States government, are considerably below the cost of production. The government makes up a portion of the difference through subsidies, but not enough to cover

the costs of growing the crops.

Minnesota's commissioner of agriculture gave Idaho farmers a national perspective on the situation at a Rural Council rally last year. "Last year we produced 8.3 billion bushels of corn," says Jim Nichols, "subsidized the farmer \$11.9 billion and sold 1.1 billion bushels. Do you know how much it was worth? Three point one billion dollars. We spent \$11.9 billion in subsidies to sell \$3.1 billion in corn. If you hate the farmer, for God's sake have mercy on the taxpayer and give the corn away. . . . And who's behind it all? The multinational corporations — the Cargill's and Con Agra's of the world. They've figured it out. Drop the price on 8 billion bushels of corn so you can sell 1 billion. Then they buy it back cheap, feed it to their cattle and sell them at a high price to the consumer."

The league explains the consequences that follow at the local level: "We spend huge sums of taxpayers' money to compensate farmers for part of their losses caused by this subsidy to the grain trade," states the league's booklet, *Crisis by Design*. "Then we force farmers to borrow enormous sums of money to cover the rest of their losses."

This borrowing has helped precipitate the current farm crisis. Farmers who tried to expand in the more bountiful late 1970s are falling behind in their loan payments because of continuing low crop prices. The federal lending authorities press the banks to collect on these debts, and the farmers end up further in debt fighting off foreclosure in the courts. Foreclosure and bankruptcy creates a downward spiraling effect of its own. As more farms are auctioned off, the sale prices drop, lowering the value of the land for the remaining

farmers. Since a farmer's ability to borrow is based on the value of his farm, the remaining farmers' ability to qualify for financing decreases and their vulnerability to failure increases.

Nationwide there are but 2.2 million farmers, hardly a major political force numerically, especially considering their isolation. "We don't amount to one square block on a city as far as votes go," says Harold Storey, a Magic Valley farmer who was foreclosed on in February.

But leaders in the farm movement are quick to point out that rural America — the small towns and rural residents — account for one-third of the U.S. population. The national progressive farm organizations hope to rally this sizeable and potentially powerful group behind their cause.

The power of the farm movement was evidenced in the Midwest presidential primaries. In Iowa, the League of Women Voters deferred to the League of Rural Voters in staging a Presidential Forum on Agriculture and Rural Life. The Republicans refused to participate, but all Democrats, excepting Albert Gore, did come to Ames to discuss farm issues, and all but Gore and Bruce Babbitt supported higher commodity prices and supply management, the two key issues with the progressive farm movement. Richard Gephardt's subsequent rise in the polls was attributed by the league to his strong populist stand on farm issues.

"Politically, what's interesting to me," says Peavey, "is the strength of Jesse Jackson in Idaho." Noting that Jackson did not come in second in the Democratic caucuses by appealing to Idaho's miniscule black vote, Peavey says, "Jackson is the closest thing to a populist" running for president. The *New York Times* notes that Jackson "sees agriculture as part of a 'systematic crisis' in which small farmers are threatened by large farming and business interests, just as some workers' jobs are threatened by the merger of multinational corporations."

Peavey believes "little organizations like the Idaho Rural Council have an incredible future. It's a big, powerful coalition waiting to happen out there — labor, farmers, small businesses, and even small banks."

Idaho seems tailor-made for the farm movement. Agriculture remains the leading industry and farmers and ranchers constitute the single largest occupational force in the state legislature.

Nevertheless, the Rural Council's most coveted legislation — a bill mandating mediation between foreclosing banks and indebted farmers — failed for the third year in a row during the 1988 session. The farm organizations cite intense lobbying

pressure from the lending institutions as cause for the bill's failure. But while the bill was co-sponsored by ranchers Laird Noh, R-Kimberly, and Peavey, the other two farmer/legislators on the Senate Agriculture Committee voted against it.

Not all farmers accept the views of the Rural Council and the progressive farm movement. "I'm not unsympathetic. I could have gone bankrupt, too," says Sen. Lynn Tominaga, a Rupert farmer who along with Sen. Jerry Twiggs voted against the mediation bill. Tominaga says he believes the banking institutions when they say mandatory mediation will dry up credit for young farmers like himself.



Diane Peavey asks who will control the means of food production in America.

But Tominaga and others also feel that many farmers who have lost their farms through financial trouble are simply "poor managers." Before voting against the bill Tominaga said, "We're talking about a small percentage of farmers who are having problems. Taking a hard look at it, perhaps some of these people don't belong on the farm." Twiggs, a Blackfoot farmer, concurred, stating, "In some cases, bankruptcy is the best way for the farmer to go."

Farmers are painfully aware that association with the progressive farm groups can carry a negative stigma. Tominaga said of the Idaho Rural Council, for example, "I think they represent the farmers who are in financial problems."

Diane Peavey, the Rural Council's director and wife of John Peavey, says, "Anybody who becomes active is branded as someone who is down and out." Both Diane Peavey and Lansing say their groups include many members who are financially solvent.

The stigma of failure would make farm organizing difficult enough were it not for other characteristics peculiar to farmers and ranchers. "Farmers are very independent, isolated people," says Diane Peavey.

"Their major social function is to go to church. They're not the sort of people to mobilize behind a social issue. There's not the time to do that and run a farm, too." Trying to organize farmers, she says, "is like trying to keep frogs in a wheelbarrow."

Daniel Levitas, research director for the Iowa-based rural advocacy group Prairie Fire, suggests another hindrance inherent in organizing Idaho farmers. "I think Idaho is one of the hardest nuts to crack," he says. "The ideology of 'me and a six-shooter against the world' prevails."

But many have adopted Challis ranchwoman Mabel Dobbs' belief that "the political involvement can be more important than the ranch work" at times. Dobbs and her husband have juggled ranch work and political activism while fighting off foreclosure on their cow-calf operation. "I've made a commitment," says Dobbs. "If we lose everything I'll spend the rest of my time on hotlines and do whatever I can to get the word out."

The same intensity of commitment is seen in many of the politically active farmers. John Spanbauer, a Magic Valley farmer who is president of the American Agriculture Movement of Idaho and vice president of the Southern Idaho Rural Council, says he was spurred into action by the foreclosure of his parents' eastern Idaho farm. "To see what they did to my dad and mom, I'm pretty much committed," he says. "I could go somewhere and get a good job, but I can't quit." He picks up his two sons and adds, "This is another reason. These will be the fourth generation of farmers in the family. If there's anything left."

Spanbauer describes the difficulties of farmers entering the political arena. "It's so hard for us to fight because they [opponents of the mediation bill, particularly banks] have guys in Boise who can be at the Legislature in five minutes, take guys to dinner. We don't. I've been to Boise five times in the past year. It's my gas, my money, and my job here on the ranch doesn't get done when I'm gone."

"We won't win this issue with farmers alone," says Diane Peavey. All rural voters, she says, will be needed to change local and national policies. And from an even broader perspective, she says, the farm movement should be of concern to everyone in the country.

The broader issue involves a very fundamental question, she says: "To me it's a struggle that goes beyond 'Is this community going to save its farms?' It's how is this country going to do its business in the next 50 years. Who will control the means of food production in America?" □

THE FEMALE FACTOR



With 28 members, women are still a minority in the state Legislature, but their numbers are growing. Mark Wibbels photo

By Marie Russell

Historically, Idaho women have served a political role as supporters and campaigners for their politician husbands. Today the tables are turned as women are stepping out from behind the men to take their place in front of the podium.

Twenty-eight women now serve in the 126-seat Idaho Legislature. Although Idaho has never had a female governor or lieutenant governor, the position of state treasurer, now filled by Lydia Justice-Edwards, has been held by a woman for 26 years. Although numerically, women are a still a minority in Idaho's political circles, the traditionally conservative state is electing more and more women each

year to political office.

"There is a growing public perception of women as being a viable force in politics," says Rep. Patricia L. McDermott, a 10-term legislator from Pocatello. "I think at the ballot box, the electorate doesn't hold being a woman against you. There is a different atmosphere now, and voting for a woman is not that traumatic."

But the presence of women has meant more than just occupying seats at the Statehouse. Idaho laws have been altered as women have brought on legislation dealing with day care and domestic violence and other concerns that were previously considered "women's" issues.

McDermott points out that these issues were not raised singly by women legislators, but came about because they were concerns of the electorate. "For the most part, legislators reflect the philosophies of their constituents," she says.

"Women approach politics differently; they have sensitivity that men do not show," says Ann Rydalch, a third-term senator from Idaho Falls. Rydalch says, however, that in spite of the term "women's issues," a bill won't go anywhere if it's "not a good bill."

"You take a look at each issue and because you support it, it does not become a woman's issue. It needs to be a good bill and serve constituents," she says.

Three women in the Idaho house chair committees, including Rep. Kathleen "Kitty" Gurnsey of Boise, who co-chairs the powerful Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee (JFAC). Gurnsey, who has climbed the legislative ladder of power, says that for anyone to succeed in politics it takes "charisma and brains." But for women, key qualities also include extra time and money.

"The average businessman cannot afford to be in the Legislature," says Gurnsey, a seven-term member. "It's an ideal arrangement for someone who does not monetarily have to support themselves. A single woman can't do it — only someone with no financial or time concerns."

Gurnsey waited until her youngest child was 16 before she ran for public office. Her husband could support the family financially, so Gurnsey had the freedom to pursue a political career.

Gurnsey's sentiments are echoed by Rydalch. "It would be extremely difficult for women with small children. There's a lot of commitment to this work," she says.

Juggling a career, politics and a family can take a serious toll on women, Gurnsey says. Many working women are counted among those in the Legislature, including an attorney, restaurant owner, a legal secretary and a dental hygienist. Gurnsey says many times the pressure proves too much.



"... a woman needs to prove herself a little longer in the trenches to get support."

— Sen. Ann Rydalch

"Politics is very hard on marriages. When households are forced to put the woman's concerns before the man's, it can cause problems," she says. "Traditionally when men were the only ones involved in politics, women would serve as campaign managers. Men are not eager to fill that role for women."

But the struggles between men and women haven't been so pronounced in the House and Senate chambers. For the most part, women legislators say they are accepted by their male counterparts, but admit that hints of discrimination exist.

"Actually, they weren't as chauvinistic [when I started] as they are now," McDermott says. "At that time it wasn't a threat; it may have been considered a little exceptional. But now there are a number of bright, intelligent women succeeding in politics and it's becoming very pressing."

Mary Lloyd, a freshman legislator from Pocatello, said she hasn't encountered many difficulties based on discrimination.

"You have to gain respect from each other," she says. "You don't gain it by crying 'I'm the woman or I'm the man.'"

Rydalch agrees with Lloyd, saying that, although she has encountered "a little bit of a male ego problem," she finds male

legislators are "just as willing to listen."

"Idaho has been good in the sense that I've never felt blocked out because I was a woman," she says. "Working up into other elected positions, though, a woman needs to prove herself a little longer in the trenches to get support."

The highest elected position, that of governor, has never been sought by a woman. The closest they have come to the position is former Idaho treasurer Marjorie Ruth Moon's unsuccessful bid for lieutenant governor in 1986. But all agree that there is no reason why the governorship should elude a woman candidate.

"It will be the issues that decide it," says Rydalch. "It's experience and expertise that the electorate would gravitate toward."

McDermott says it's a matter of timing and that women are no longer a "novelty" in political office.

"When it comes to gubernatorial races, it's a matter of timing and who's available to run," she says. "Women in both parties are playing increasing roles. It's the equality of opportunity. Idaho is way past the days of tokenism." □

Reading, 'Riting & Citizenship

Schools pledge attention to civics

By Bob Evancho

Has civic-mindedness given way to civic illiteracy? If so, does the blame rest with our schools?

A bill approved by Idaho's House of Representatives during the 1988 Legislature indicates some state lawmakers think so. After much debate, the House approved a state law requiring Idaho's public schools to place more emphasis on citizenship. Rep. Preston Brimhall, the bill's sponsor, contended the measure would foster more emphasis on respect for the law and the rights and property of others. It would also urge students to achieve economic self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.

Brimhall, an Idaho Falls Republican, and supporters of his measure argued that the state's schools are not stressing civic education and social matters enough. Violent television shows and movies, Brimhall added, have left children with little respect for the rights of others.

"I think in this state we've adopted the idea that we let things happen and then we treat them," Brimhall says. "It was my feeling that we need to do what we can to prevent these sociological problems which are going to consume us economically if we don't promote better citizenship."

Indeed there is a concern among some regarding a lack of civic learning in our schools. Part of it stems from sweeping criticism leveled at education and the teaching profession in recent years (see "Today's Teachers: Losers or Leaders?" *FOCUS*, Spring 1987) while other detractors claim schools don't have the wherewithal to help develop students into good citizens.

"Educators say they are already burdened with too many additions to the curriculum," Brimhall charges, "but the kind of instruction I envision would take about 10 minutes a week, it wouldn't

burden them at all. The schools are teaching citizenship now in some respect, but in a very passive way."

After Brimhall's measure was approved it was sent to the Senate — where it died in committee. Several educators believe the bill met a proper fate.

"I'm really quite amazed at legislators who on one hand say that education is their number one concern and then come up with legislation like that," says Dave Schjeldahl, principal of Dora Erickson Elementary in Idaho Falls. "It indicates to me a real lack of knowledge of what's going on in the classrooms. It's not unique to Preston Brimhall. I think it's pretty typical of the legislators; they give it a lot of lip service, but I don't think many of them have been in a public school lately."

According to Schjeldahl, the civic education curriculum at Erickson — and the rest of Idaho Falls' District 91 — is much more than a pointless smorgasbord of social studies. Consider:

- Within the past year, civic leaders such as Gov. Cecil Andrus, Idaho Falls Mayor Tom Campbell, and state senators and representatives have visited Erickson.
- As part of their civic education requirements, Erickson second- and fifth-graders are instructed to write to public officials asking them about their role in government.
- To observe Idaho's upcoming centennial, a number of Idaho Falls schools staged an Idaho history celebration.
- District 91's A. H. Bush and Emerson elementary schools commemorated the bicentennial of the Constitution with programs that featured civic leaders, patriotic music and skits.
- In November, Erickson will hold a school election to coincide with the general election. Prior to that, representatives from the local election board will visit the school, show the students



how a voting booth works, and discuss voter registration and the responsibility that goes with it.

- Beginning with the 1988-89 academic year, District 91 will install a new elementary social studies curriculum called "global awareness." The courses examine and compare the various social studies based on international interrelationships and interdependence.

The Boise School District will also introduce a new K-12 social studies pilot program into its curriculum in September. According to Jack Craven, district curriculum director, the program is the result of extensive in-house research and development.

Civic learning, Craven says, has always been a part of the Boise School District's social studies curriculum. "At one time we did have isolated in our program courses called 'civics' that concentrated on citizen-



Educators say a strong social studies curriculum can help prevent flagging patriotic spirit among students.

Chuck Scheer photo

To counteract such failings, Robert C. Sims, dean of BSU's School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, supports proposals that would require students to perform community service. The original thought was to place the requirements in all college undergraduate curricula. "But it's not just a university phenomenon" says Sims. "The movement is stretching down into the public schools, too."

In California, the state assembly is considering a law that would require community service for high school graduation. "Lots of communities are doing that for individual school districts, and schools in Atlanta now require 75 hours of public service," Sims adds.

Such requirements, Sims believes, are essential to create a sense of civic responsibility. "You don't just do it on a theoretical basis," he states. "You don't go into the class and tell people why it's important; you actually get them out and do things for other people. The 'doing' is very important. . . . At the public-school level, I think there needs to be an awareness of what each person's responsibility is as a citizen — and part of that means to be an active participant."

Fulfilling civic obligations and acquiring knowledge in the various social sciences are important in the shaping of good citizens, but teaching America's basic values is perhaps the most crucial aspect of civic education. In Lyons' opinion, these fundamentals underlie a much larger design.

"The whole purpose of civic education has been and should continue to be to foster some cognitive understanding of our basic values," he says. "But more than that, some emotive commitment to them. There are some values that are so fundamental to our system, that if each generation doesn't come to understand them, make some commitment to them, and renew them to give more full meaning to them, then the system won't work. It's the glue that holds us together." □

ship," he says. "Specialized courses like civics have fallen by the wayside, but the concepts inherent in those courses, I believe, have been inculcated into the broad spectrum of social studies courses that now exist."

Lamont Lyons, associate dean of Boise State's College of Education, also believes much of the criticism regarding inadequate civic education in today's public schools is unfounded.

"The public has always had pretty high expectations of the school's role in promoting citizenship and values," he says. "Historically, that has been one of the primary purposes of education in this country. Among all the other complaints now about schools is that the kids don't know enough about citizenship, or they don't have the right values, or they don't behave properly, or have the right com-

mitments . . . but I don't know through any kind of study that kids are that terribly lacking.

"You always see these surveys about what children don't know, but I haven't seen anything startling. Can we do a better job? Of course. But you can ask most people on the street the same questions and not get any better responses.

"When you look at the Boise School District, for example, you see progressively from grades 7 through 12 a very comprehensive social studies curriculum. . . . There was a time a decade or two ago when many of the social studies classes were kind of fluffy, but not anymore — not from what I've seen."

Despite the efforts to instill a social consciousness in America's students, the materialistic priorities of their "me generation" parents can make the task difficult.

Governors

(Continued from page 23)

experience. Nevada is not developed as a state, simply because Las Vegas and Reno, as two major cities happen to be gambling halls for Los Angeles and San Francisco, and thus, tied in most economic ways to other areas.

ANDRUS: Western and eastern Oregon have got the same problem. Western and eastern Washington, same problem. Northern California vs. southern California. You get below Fresno and they don't even know there's a San Francisco or Humboldt County. I don't think we're any different. We're in better shape in Idaho today than we have ever been at anytime in our history. Everything is going positive for us. We're selling more spuds nationwide. The mines have got some people back working again, that's improving. The red meat prices are improving. Some of our commodity prices in agriculture are going up. We've got Micron that's going to build here. We've got Trus Joist going into Twin Falls. We've got Odmark going in Lewiston. We've got two new businesses, I can't say their names, coming to the Coeur d'Alene area. And we have a new clothing group in the Sandpoint area. There's a plastics plant in Soda Springs. We're doing very, very well. There are 16,314 more people working today than there were a year ago at this time. The average per capita income did increase last year.

Now, we've got some minuses, but we're on a roll. The people feel good about it; I feel good about it. And if you'd give me just six different legislators in each house, I'd be a lot better off. Now, I don't say they all have to be Democrats, but you give me six that think in a positive vein, and we'll really light a fire to its tail.

Q. What is an Idahoan?

A. **ANDRUS:** A very independent person . . . may not always be right, but is seldom in doubt. They love to have the ability to recreate; whether or not they do it in the great outdoors, they don't want anybody telling them how to do it. They are just now moving into what we would call semi-sophistication on an international basis. But an Idahoan is, like I say, an independent person, but warm, compassionate, friendly, Western in nature, always willing to help somebody who truly is in need through no fault of their own, but they wouldn't give a plug nickle for a bum. □

Territorial Instincts

(Continued from page 27)

D-Pocatello.

Keiser: "Urban life is different than rural life. People in Boise have certain cosmopolitan interests and backgrounds that not only tend to be different from, but offensive to, some people in other parts of the state.

"There seems to be an attitude that the money and privilege that is focused here is in some way sinful . . . and there's a good deal of resentment about that."

What may cause some resentment toward Boise is the urban-rural gap that seems to be widening in Idaho. Like many other states before it, Idaho could be undergoing a transformation from a predominantly rural society to an urban one.

"Society is changing," says Brown. "Unfortunately, as the big cities grow, they will become supercompetitors with anybody else around. By virtue of our lack of ability to compete, we'll become less able to compete.

"Boise in and of itself isn't trying to create it, but it will appear to people that way," he adds.

Keiser agrees. "Urbanization is a relatively new phenomenon in Idaho, and therefore the effect is going to be felt a little more strongly. To stand in the way of change that is inevitable could cause a rough period," he says.

Will sectionalism ever end . . . or even abate? Efforts like the Centennial celebration and the push for economic development have the potential to bring all sections of Idaho together for the common good.

On most issues legislators put aside their regional interests when the good of the whole state is at stake, according to Boyd.

"People stop just short of forgetting that we are a state and remember at the last vestige of time that we better get

together. It seems like everybody checks up at about the last second," he laughs.

"I don't think it [sectionalism] is as bad as people think it is. As a whole, we rise above it. Overall, we take a look at what's beneficial to everybody," agrees Neibaur.

"It's not that somebody is trying to get somebody else," adds Brown. "It's just the way things fall out socially and geographically. If we understand that, we can move past our barriers to communication."

But others say there is no end in sight to the deep differences that divide us.

"I don't see any short-term resolution to sectionalism," says Moncrief. "It's something you have to live with as a part of politics in Idaho. Any resolution would require a couple of things — one is some substantial migration pattern changes to alter the mix of cultures that you find in different parts of the state. The other is a general move toward a different economic base in all parts of the state."

With such diversity within the state's boundaries, it isn't easy to define what it means to be an Idahoan. Aside from the state government structure, there isn't much we have in common.

Perhaps the simple fact that Idaho is home is enough for most people.

Says Bilyeu, "We love the concept of Idaho — that it's a freewheeling type of individual who loves to live in Idaho. We have an affinity for the outdoors, and that brings us together."

Keiser agrees. "I think the dominant feature in this state is land and natural resources. If there is anything that Idahoans have got to be able to rally behind, it's the natural beauty that they have the good fortune to be supervisors over," he says.

"The recognition of that can be an awfully strong unifying factor — maybe stronger than anything else." □

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Profs bid adieu after careers at BSU

Nary a premedical or psychology student has passed through Boise State University without coming in contact with John Phillips or Harry Fritchman.

Set to retire in May, both Fritchman and Phillips came to Boise Junior College in 1954. In the 34 years they taught here, they've witnessed their programs and departments literally built from the ground up.

Nearly all the premedical students who began their education at BSU received a fair share of that education from Fritchman.

He has instructed courses in everything from genetics and vertebrate embryology to anatomy and bacteriology. He led field expeditions in Mexico and the Southwest United States, and in the years from 1978-1981, Fritchman was bestowed with the Distinguished Professor Award. In 1986, Associated Students of Boise State University named him Outstanding Professor for the College of Arts and Sciences.

The long arm of Fritchman's teachings has gone beyond Boise State. He has been a visiting professor at universities in Washington, Oregon, and California. Fritchman is also responsible for the synoptic zoological display, 12 illuminated cases in the halls of the biology department.

Phillips, the chairman of BSU's psychology department since its creation in 1968, has taught courses in all phases of the discipline from general psychology and child development to psychological systems and the psychology of learning.

While at Boise State, Phillips served as dean of students from 1957-59 and was the director of testing from 1954-57. From 1959-68, he served as the chairman for the division of social sciences, the psychology department's forerunner from 1959-68. He also instructed classes on child and physiological psychology and personality at the University of Idaho extension in Boise from 1954-65.

Phillips authored several articles and books during his tenure at Boise State, including *How to Think About Statistics*, which was published this year. His textbook, *Origins of Intellect: Piaget's Theory*, is in its second edition and has been published in three foreign languages.

Relative newcomers in comparison to Fritchman and Phillips, retirees Ellis Lamborn and Fenton Kelley are 20-year veterans at Boise State.

Very much like his counterparts, economic professor Lamborn forged a



John Phillips

path within his department, which was non-existent when he arrived in 1968. When Lamborn came to Boise State College, the business department was housed in its entirety on the second floor of the Administration Building. By 1969, Lamborn had helped establish and became the first chairman of the new economics department.

During his years as chairman, the economics faculty grew from three to eight instructors, including John Mitchell, now senior vice president of U.S. Bancorp; Barry Asmus, recently listed by *USA Today* as one of the most sought-after speakers in the nation; and Don Holley, an economic forecaster for Ore-Ida Foods.

In nominating Ellis for emeritus status, current economics department chairman Charles Skoro wrote:

"Ellis was instrumental in developing the economics curriculum and was a prime mover and major force behind the growth of the business program. His influence was considerable in guiding Boise State from a small, local junior college with a few courses in business and economics to a university with a regional reputation and a college of business that is fully accredited through the master's level."

Kelley also came to Boise State College in 1968. He specialized in invertebrate zoology and fish biology. An associate professor of zoology, many students were instructed by Kelley in anatomy and physiology classes.

He published several articles while at BSU, including a 1975 article entitled "Elimination," which was published by *Encyclopedia Britannica*. The article covers the mechanisms and processes by



Harry Fritchman

which all life forms dispose of or throw off waste products, toxic substances and dead portions of the organism.

Kelley has applied his expertise as a consultant and researcher in a number of ecological and environmental studies including the Julia Davis Park Pond Study, Lucky Peak Reservoir Water Quality studies, Boise River Crossing Study, Boise-Cascade Lake Study and the EM-Kay Park Center Study.

Other retirees include professor of marketing Duston R. Scudder and School of Vocational Technical Education instructors Joan Lingenfelter and Mary Dallas.

Scudder, who retired in December, spent 24 years at Boise State. During his tenure at BSU, he taught at Preston Polytechnic, England, under a Fulbright faculty exchange. He also served as president of the Treasure Valley chapter of the American Society for Personnel Administration.

Lingenfelter will retire after 15 years at BSU. She served as the program head and instructor of child services/management. She also served as the chairman of the service occupations department from 1979-85 where she acted as a liaison for faculty and administration. She wrote *Exploring a Child's Environment*, a manual for teaching science and environmental activities to preschool children through third grade.

Dallas, who began teaching at BSU in 1976, served as a program head and instructor of practical nursing. She has been the adviser to the BSU chapter of the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America and will continue to do so after her retirement. □

Alumni chooses brightest and best

They are the brightest of the best. There are only 10 of them — the Top Ten. Every spring the BSU Alumni Association honors 10 seniors for their academic accomplishments. It is an award shared by less than 1 percent of the graduating class. In March, the students received their honors, and in turn named the BSU faculty member most influential to them. As always, this year's Top Ten was a cross section of the BSU student body.

Brian E. Ancell, Boise, is a senior accounting major. He received the Inter-mountain Gas and Beta Alpha Psi scholarships and was named a Beta Alpha Psi National Literary Scholar. He is employed at Coopers & Lybrand CPA firm. Honored faculty member: **William Mech**, honors program director.



Kerilynn Erland, Boise, is a senior pre-medicine/biology major. She has received two pre-professional department scholarships and the Victor Duke Scholarship. She has been named with highest honors to the dean's list and has served two internships, one with a family practice physician and one with a general surgeon. Honored faculty member: **Harry Fritchman**, professor of biology.



Julie Feeler, Boise, is a senior criminal justice administration major. She has been awarded various scholarships and completed an internship with the Child Protection Division of the Department of Health and Welfare. Honored faculty member: **Jane Foraker-Thompson**, associate professor of criminal justice administration.



David Kennedy, Nampa, is a senior history major. He is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and assisted with the processing of the Frank Church Collection at the BSU Library. Honored faculty member: **Phoebe**



TOP 10

Lundy, associate professor of history.

Karen J. Kuklinski, Boise, is a senior elementary education major. She has been named to the dean's list for five semesters and received the BSU Teacher Education and Library Science Scholarship twice. She was the recipient of the Weisengerber Scholarship in 1987. She is student teaching the fourth grade at Pierce Park Elementary School in Boise. Honored faculty member: **Jane Dunbar**, special lecturer in teacher education.



Tarey Ayn Read, Boise, is a senior economics major. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Omicron Delta Epsilon, an economics honor society. She has received highest honors on the dean's list and was listed as a Scholastic All-American and in Outstanding Young Women of America.



She also received the W.H. and Gladys E. Langroise Scholarship. Honored faculty member: **Richard Payne**, professor of economics.

Viki J. Smith, Boise, is a senior English major. She has been the recipient of the Peninsula Education Association (Wash.) Scholarship, Phi Theta Kappa Scholarship, Scottish Rite Scholarship and the Ada Hatch Scholarship. She is a tutor at the BSU Writing Center. Honored faculty member: **Margaret Peek**, former associate dean of the BSU College of Arts and Sciences and English professor.



Lisa Sorenson, Idaho Falls, is a senior elementary/special education major. She received the Idaho Congressional Teacher's Scholarship and BSU Teacher Education Scholarship. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and was awarded highest honors on the dean's list. She is student teaching in the Resource Room at Summerwind Elementary. Honored faculty member: **Jeanne Bauwens**, assistant professor of teacher education.



Elaine Whitley, Boise, is a senior general business management major. She is a member of Phi Kappa Phi and Beta Gamma Sigma and is serving a marketing and client relations internship. Honored faculty member: **Bong Shin**, professor of management.



Robert O. Woodbury, Boise, is a senior pre-medicine/biology major. He is vice president of the BSU chapter of Phi Kappa Phi, was the recipient of the State of Idaho Scholarship and placed 11th nationally in the Elks Most Valuable Student competition. Woodbury is working as a research assistant at Mountain States Tumor Institute. Honored faculty member: **Harry Fritchman**. □





The BSU Athletic Hall of Fame 1988 inductees were honored during halftime ceremonies at the Idaho State-Boise State basketball game Feb. 20. From left to right: Dr. John Barnes, Joe Aliotti, David Hughes, Rolly Woolsey, President John Keiser (representing Frank Teverbaugh), and Kevin Wood.

Penn St. names Jayne

Benjamin A. Jayne (BJC, '48) has been selected as the second professor to occupy the Maurice K. Goddard Chair in forestry and environmental resources at Penn State University. Jayne is currently a professor of natural resources in the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Duke University.

Jayne was a student-athlete at BJC and in 1948 was named to the small college All-America football team. He is a member of the BSU Athletic Hall of Fame.

Since earning his Ph.D. in forestry from Yale in 1955, Jayne has served on the faculties of Yale University, Washington State University, the University of Washington, North Carolina State University and Duke. The early part of his career was spent in research and teaching in forest products. Later, strong interests and expertise in applied mathematics eventually led to teaching and research on mathematical models applicable to problems of natural resource and environmental management.

In 1976 Jayne was appointed dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Duke University. In 1985 he returned to teaching and research, concentrating on problems of resource management in the less-developed countries of the world. Over the past few years his research has taken him to Bolivia, Nepal and Bhutan. He has also lectured in Japan, Thailand and China. □

Bonachea named Salem head

Former BSU history professor Rolando Bonachea has been named president of Salem State College, Salem, Mass.

Bonachea has been acting president of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, since September 1987. Prior to holding Duquesne's top administrative post, Bonachea was vice president of academic affairs. His other administrative experiences include serving as dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis University, St. Louis, from 1980-85, and as associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Boise State from 1979-80.

An expert in the field of Latin American studies, Bonachea has written and edited numerous scholarly works on Central America, the Caribbean and U.S. policy in those regions. He has delivered remarks on radio and television, and has been a guest lecturer at many government agencies, colleges and universities, and professional conferences.

Bonachea came to BSU in 1974 after earning his doctorate at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. □

eln touch



1950s

Donald Dietsch (DIP, '51) was named business director for the Nampa School District.

Gerald L. Weston (AA, '57) was appointed by Governor Cecil Andrus as a judge of the 3rd District Court in Caldwell.

1960s

John Gustafson (AS, '65) is a wildlife biologist in the endangered species program of the California Department of Fish and Game in Sacramento.

William C. Miller (BA, social science, '69) was named chief of aeronautics for the Idaho Transportation Department in Boise.

1970s

Randy Teal (BA, social work, '72) was named to the board of directors for the Greater Coeur d'Alene Chamber Convention & Visitors Bureau.

Michael "Mick" Cole (BBA, management, '72) has been hired as Boise Redevelopment Agency project coordinator.

Robert N. White (BBA, accounting, '74) has been appointed vice president of finance for Ore-Ida Foods, Inc. in Boise.

Dorothy L. Olsen (MA, reading, '74) received her doctorate of education from Brigham Young University. She is a learning disability teacher in the Boise schools.

Donna L. Henderson (BA, art/education, '74) of Grangeville has written and published a book, *My Mountains, Where the River Still Runs Downhill*.

Kent J. Hollingsworth (BA, '77) was assigned as an air cargo specialist with the 83rd Aerial Port Squadron in Portland, Ore.

Tom Gilbertson (BBA, management, '77) was named senior loan officer for First Federal Savings & Loan in Twin Falls.

D. Dale Willman (BBA, accounting, '79) is a partner with Balukoff, Lindstrom & Co., an accounting firm in Boise.

1980s

Mike LaTour (MBA, '81) received one of the two "Outstanding Paper" awards for the 1988 Southeast Decision Sciences Institute Conference in Winston-Salem, N.C. He is currently an assistant professor of marketing at Old Dominion University, Norfolk, Va.

Ted Sharp (BBA, accounting, '81) has formed his own accounting and computer consulting firm in Pocatello.

Norman D. Wright (BBA, management, '81) is the Magic Valley Mall branch manager for First Federal Savings & Loan of Twin Falls.

Bob Maloney (marketing management, '84) was named Idaho's 1988 Photographer of the Year. He also received two Kodak Gallery Awards and Portrait of the Year. Maloney operates a studio in Rupert.

Michele deReus-Vevig (BBA, marketing, '85) is a credit manager at Norwest Financial in Boise.

Roger D. Johnson (BS, geology, '85) reported for duty with Patrol Squadron 50 Naval Air Station at Moffett Field, Calif.

Tim Bunn (MA, education, '86) is the associate pastor of Nampa's Karcher Church of the Nazarene.

Debra Brown (AS, medical records, '87) passed the American Medical Record Association exam. She is the medical records manager at Mountain River Hospital in Idaho Falls.

Loris Pointer (BBA, marketing, '87) is an assistant account executive at Austin Kelley Advertising in Atlanta.

Clifford Green (BBA, '87) was selected for the 1987 edition of *Outstanding Young Men in America* based on his

BSU visits NW cities

More than 200 people turned out for alumni gatherings in Seattle and Portland earlier this spring. The meetings were designed to bring alumni, friends and prospective students in those areas up-to-date on events at BSU.

Those in attendance heard from BSU President John Keiser, football Coach Skip Hall, Alumni Director Dyke Nally, and admissions representative Gerti Arnold.

Of the 140 who attended in Seattle and 60 in Portland, about one-third were prospective students and their parents.

"The interest shown demonstrates that we have excellent bases of support in these two cities. We were very pleased with the response . . . it was good to see so many old friends," says Nally.

With the success of those two meetings, Nally says plans are under way to hold similar gatherings in California and Spokane, Wash., this fall. □

Biology grad wins award

Boise State is two for two. In the two years since the Christa McAuliffe Fellowship program began, both grant recipients from Idaho have been affiliated with BSU's College of Education.

This spring Ann Harrigan, a BSU biology graduate now teaching at North Junior High in Boise, was Idaho's choice to receive the \$26,000 grant. She was selected from a field of 36 nominees.

Harrigan plans to use the fellowship to establish educational programs at the Idaho Botanical Garden near the Old Penitentiary. She will also continue to work toward her master's degree at BSU.

Last year's winner was Caldwell teacher Chuck Randolph, a master's degree student at BSU who used the grant to write a new social studies curriculum.

The federally funded fellowship was established to honor the teacher-astronaut who died two years ago in the explosion of the Challenger space shuttle. □

Hoffman film unveiled

A special showing of the film *Promised Land*, which was written and directed by Boise State graduate and Rhodes Scholar Michael Hoffman, was sponsored by the Alumni Association at The Flicks last month.

The April 20 showing of *Promised Land* featured a champagne reception for the Alumni Association board of directors and university officials.

Hoffman, an Idaho native, said the film is loosely based on a holdup that took place in Payette in 1979. □

1960s reunion slated

A reunion for the classes of 1960 through 1969 is being planned during homecoming festivities, Oct. 28-29, 1988.

Anyone who attended Boise College or Boise State College during those years and interested in attending the reunion is asked to contact the Alumni Association office at (208) 385-1959.

Alumni wishing to serve on the reunion committee are also asked to contact the office. □

Alumni meeting slated May 11

The annual meeting of the BSU Alumni Association and installation of association officers is scheduled for Wednesday, May 11 at noon in the Lookout Room of the Student Union.

Members of the association who wish to attend the luncheon can make reservations at the alumni office, phone 385-1959. □

Boise State salutes 'distinguished' trio

It would be difficult to select three more deserving recipients of the BSU Alumni Association's inaugural Distinguished Alumni Award than the trio so honored by the university earlier this spring.

In conjunction with the Alumni Association's annual Top Ten Scholars banquet, retired corporate executives James McClary and John Elorriaga and Rhodes Scholar Karl Knapp each received the award. According to Karin Woodworth, Alumni Association spokesperson, the association plans to make the award presentation an annual event.

The Distinguished Alumni Award was established to honor professional and scholastic achievements by Boise State graduates.

After 36 years in the corporate world, most of those as one of the nation's top banking executives, **Elorriaga** retired as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of the United States Bank of Oregon and U.S. Bancorp in October 1987.

Born in 1923 in Jordan Valley, Ore., the son of Basque immigrants, Elorriaga began his college career close to home, attending Boise Junior College and receiving his associate of arts degree in 1949. Elorriaga earned his bachelor's of business administration from the University of Oregon and his MBA from the University of Pittsburgh.

He joined the U.S. National Bank of Oregon as an executive trainee in 1951 and left in 1967 to accept a position as assistant to the chairman of the board of Evans Products Co. In 1970, he joined Columbia Corp. as its president and chief executive officer.

In 1972, he returned to the U.S. National Bank of Oregon as president and became chairman and CEO of the bank and U.S. Bancorp in 1974.

Elorriaga, who resides in Portland, served as director and adviser on numerous boards.

He and his wife, Lois, have six grown children and three grandchildren.

civic and professional contributions.

Daniel Smithey (BS, physics, '87) is a graduate student at the University of Oregon in Eugene, studying physics.

Karen Anderson (nursing, '87) is employed with Mercy Medical Center, Nampa, in adolescent care and surgery.

Dyan Pickering (BBA, finance/accounting, '87) is employed with Peat Marwick Main & Co. in Midland, Tex.

Timothy Carleton (BBA, management, '87) is working for Centennial Corp. of Nebraska as a supervisor for

the Nampa area.

Robert Williams (chemistry) was awarded tenure as a professor of biochemistry at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences in Washington, D.C.

Alan Raney (BS, math, '87) is a marketing engineer with Hewlett-Packard in Boise.

Weddings

Charles Tillinghast and **Camille Oliver** (Boise) Sept. 5
Jane Burman and Ed Webb (Homedale) Nov. 14
John E. Lawson and Linda McNichols (Meridian) Nov. 21
John S. Clark and Tracy



Boise State's first Distinguished Alumni are, from left to right: James McClary, Karl Knapp and John Elorriaga.

A third-generation Idahoan born in 1917, **McClary** was with Morrison-Knudsen Co. for 45 years, serving as the firm's chairman of the board from 1972 until his retirement in March 1978.

McClary served as a project manager in 1942 and general manager of an M-K subsidiary's operations in Mexico from 1947 to 1950. In 1950 he returned to Boise and became assistant general manager at company headquarters in 1953, and was elected a director in 1955. The following year he was elected a vice president and by 1960 he had been promoted to executive vice president before becoming chairman of the board in 1972.

McClary attended Boise Junior College from 1934-36 before going on to Stanford, where he earned an engineering degree. McClary has been on the BSU Foundation's board of directors ever since the junior college era and served as president from 1970-81. He was also named Boise State's Alumnus of the Year by the Alumni Association in 1971.

He has been an active force in Idaho, having served as president of the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry and president of the national organization of the Associated General Contractors.

A Boise resident, he has served as director and adviser on numerous boards and was instrumental in the establishment of a degree in construction management at BSU.

He and his wife, Janey, have two grown children.

In December 1980, **Knapp** became Boise State's second Rhodes Scholar.

After winning the prestigious scholarship and graduating magna cum laude from BSU in May 1981, Knapp elected to study English at Oxford's Pembroke College the following October. At Oxford he spent the next two years studying English literature as well as running for the university's cross country team. He finished at Oxford in June 1983, receiving second class honors in English language and literature.

Knapp was raised in Corvallis, Ore., where his father was dean of undergraduate studies at Oregon State University.

After graduating from Corvallis High School, Knapp entered Boise State in the fall of 1976 on a track scholarship. A four-year standout distance runner, he won the Big Sky Conference Scholar-Athlete Award his senior year. Academically, Knapp was named outstanding English major at BSU in 1981.

Knapp spent the first three years after Oxford on Wall Street, where he worked as an associate in the public finance division of E.F. Hutton, structuring municipal bond transactions.

In September 1986, he entered Harvard Business School, where he is completing his MBA degree. He will graduate in June of this year, after which he will begin work with The Monitor Company, a management consulting firm in Boston. □

Tichacek (Boise) Nov. 28
Melissa Stephenson and
Joe Goicoechea (Boise)
Nov. 28
Mike Goodell and Bonnie
R. Kemper (Caldwell) Nov. 28
Trisha Hill and **Gregg**
Mizuta (Boise) Dec. 5
Jeffrey Hickey and **Patty**
Wallace (Boise) Dec. 12
Stephen Shaw and **Kiley**
Ruwe (Meridian) Dec. 12
Rod Glover and **Teri**
O'Rorke (Cincinnati, Ohio)
Dec. 19
Fred Waddell and Marjorie
L. Jones (Bellevue, WA)
Dec. 26
Teresa M. Beer and E.

Edward Waynetska (Boise)
Dec. 27
Douglas Scrivner and
Kathleen E. McCarthy (Calif.)
Dec. 27
Lance Loewenstein and
Heather Nisbett (Kansas City,
Mo.) Dec. 28
Julia Howell and George
Cochran III (Calif.) Dec. 28
Stein Gearhart and
Victoria Pyle (Va.) Jan. 2
Scot M. Ludwig and **Teri**
M. McKenna (Boise) Jan. 2
Kristin Kugler and **Todd L.**
Box, Jan. 9
Sandra Poole and **R. Scott**
Sales, Jan. 9
Michael J. Brennan and

Anne Tiddens (Boise) Jan. 23
Kelley Lower and **Trish**
Thomas (Boise) Feb. 5
Sharon Michelle Groghan
and **Neal Gerard Wilson**
(Woodburn, Ore.) Oct. 18

Deaths

Stephen E. Hill (BBA, '73),
36, died Dec. 28. Hill was the
former director of the Adult
Learning Center at Boise
State University.
John K. Couzens (AS, '65)
died Dec. 25. Couzens was
working for the New Mexico
State Engineer's Office at the

time of his death.

Gary R. Horner (BA,
elementary education, '75),
48, died Feb. 27. Horner
taught elementary school in
Wallace and Nampa, and was
employed as a third grade
teacher at Roosevelt Element-
ary School at the time of his
death.

Gleora Spackman Jacobson
(AS, education, '61), 50,
died Feb. 18. Jacobson was
the first woman to be elected
as student body president at
Boise Junior College. She
was on the Boise staff of U.S.
Sen. James McClure until her
recent illness. □

Broncos net Big Sky, school records

It was a season like no other basketball season at Boise State University. Under Coach Bobby Dye, the Broncos posted the best record in school history with an overall record of 24-6.

En route to that impressive mark, BSU won the Big Sky Conference regular season title and captured the postseason tournament championship with a dramatic 63-61 win over host Montana State on a driving baseline layup by junior guard Chris Childs with two seconds remaining. That victory qualified the Broncos for their first berth in the NCAA national tournament since the 1976-77 season.

In the first round, the Broncos lost to heavily favored Michigan, 63-58, but not before throwing a huge scare into the 10th-ranked Wolverines as a potential game-tying, 3-point shot by guard Brian King just missed in the closing seconds.

Senior forward Arnell Jones became the first player in BSU history to be named the league's most valuable player as he led the team in scoring and rebounding for the second straight season. Jones and Childs were named to the All-Big Sky Conference first team and Dye won his second straight Big Sky Conference Coach of the Year award.

Along with its record-breaking season, Boise State also established attendance marks for the BSU Pavilion. In eight Big Sky home games, the Broncos averaged a league-leading 10,422 in average attendance. On Dec. 22, 1987, Boise State set a school and league record when 12,265 fans watched the Broncos play fifth-ranked Wyoming.

The Bronco gymnastics team completed its most successful season ever with a seventh-place finish at the West Regional Championship meet. The Boise State team, 17-5 in the 1988 regular season, set four team and five individual records, including a 182.8 overall team score.

Coach Yvonne "Sam" Sandmire graduates three seniors, but returns nine gymnasts, five of whom will be competing in their final season in 1989.

1988 marked the first season for the Bronco wrestlers as Pac-10 Conference members. Coach Mike Young's team completed the season with a 5-7 dual meet record, tallied victories against Pac-10 opponents Cal State-Fullerton and Oregon State, and finished eighth in their first Pac-10 meet.

Three Bronco wrestlers competed at nationals in the first round: junior



Boise State climbed to the top of the Big Sky in 1988 as Brian King celebrates the Broncos' regular-season title-clinching win over Nevada-Reno while Doug Usitalo cuts down the net. Chuck Scheer photo

heavyweight Pat McDade, senior 142-pounder Randy Schimmel, and junior 134-pounder Travis Krawl.

The 1988 women's basketball team also enjoyed its most successful season since 1977 with the Lady Broncos' first ever appearance in the Mountain West Athletic Conference postseason tournament. The Broncos finished fourth in the conference race with a 10-6 mark, 18-10 overall.

Sophomore forward Ann Jensvold became the first Boise State women's basketball player named to an all-conference first team since the program joined NCAA Division I in 1982. Jensvold averaged 14.6 points and 5.8 rebounds per

game.

The 1988 indoor track season saw many successes for Bronco athletes. Both the men's and women's teams took second at the conference championships, and the men placed seventh in the nation — the highest finish for any Boise State or Big Sky Conference team — at the NCAA meet in Oklahoma City, Okla.

At the nationals, senior Troy Kemp took second in the high jump, senior Wendell Lawrence triple jumped his way to fourth place, and senior Steve Muse took fifth in the shot put. All three were named All-Americans for the 1988 indoor season. □

Story and photo by Glenn Oakley

Inside the gymnasium applause reverberates off the walls. Gymnasts are hurtling through the air to the strains of continuous taped music. Officials scurry back and forth. With 10 minutes to go before the start of Karie Kunkler's event, tension mounts.

She stands off to the side and focuses her energy on the center of her body. Concentrating on her breathing and heartbeat, the noise and distractions fade into the background. Kunkler pictures herself before the bars. In several precise, quick bounds she approaches and leaps in an arc, hands meeting the smooth rail perfectly, her body shooting forward, up and over. Her moves are deft, deliberate and sure. Now nearing the end of her routine, Kunkler releases the rail, twists her body in a full rotation and lands, feet planted solidly together.

Her name is called and now Kunkler steps before the beam to recreate the scene she has just performed in her mind.

This is sport psychology, a collection of mental techniques and exercises used by many U.S. Olympic athletes, nearly all Eastern European athletes — and now the BSU gymnastics team.

Since October 1987, Linda Petlichkoff, sport psychologist for the U.S. Sailing Team at the Goodwill Games and a new assistant professor of physical education at BSU, has been working with the gymnasts to develop mental skills that can give athletes a winning edge over their competition.

Sport psychology is frequently viewed with a mixture of skepticism and misunderstanding. But Petlichkoff says much of her work is simply refining mental techniques many of the athletes already use. Her primary psychological tools are relaxation, centering, imaging and positive reinforcement.

Relaxation techniques are developed in a series of four phases, beginning with the athletes tensing and then relaxing different parts of their bodies. This progresses until they can isolate tension in their body and relax those muscles at will. Eventually, each athlete adopts a word which, when called upon, can trigger relaxation.

Centering, says Petlichkoff, is a "calming yet energizing" technique of focusing on the body's center of gravity, a point slightly above the navel, halfway between the abdomen and back. Centering is a martial arts technique developed to help fighters maintain balance. Physically, there is no change in someone who is centering, of course. "It's all the mind controlling the body."

Psych Out!

Sport psychology gives gymnasts extra edge



BSU gymnast Karie Kunkler used mental imagery in her recovery from a knee injury.

"Imagery is the ability to see yourself performing the routine," says Petlichkoff. In a sense it is highly refined daydreaming. "When we're kids we're told: 'Hey! Don't daydream anymore,'" says Petlichkoff. "So we tend to lose that ability."

Imagery is used by athletes to prepare for new routines as well as troubleshoot problems in old routines. "When the athlete is having trouble getting over a hump — can't perform a particular move — they can visualize it done correctly in their mind," says Petlichkoff.

The technique not only prepares the athletes mentally for the routines, but physically as well, she says. "You're actually training the muscles subconsciously," she says. "What I accept in my mind, my body doesn't distinguish between real and imagined."

Petlichkoff recounts a test conducted on downhill ski racers following a race.

The skiers were hooked up to an electromyograph and asked to image the race they had just run. The muscles of the skiers responded during the mental playback in precise correlation to the actual ski race, complete with mistakes made during the race, she says. In effect, the mind can be trained to perform its own instant replays.

Positive reinforcement is simply working with the coaches and athletes to engender attitudes conducive to success. For example, Petlichkoff suggests that technical instruction by the coaches be preceded by positive comments so that the athlete is more receptive to the instruction. Rather than saying "No, that's wrong, do this," Petlichkoff would have the coaches say, "Hey you've improved a lot this week. Now let's work on this."

Petlichkoff also helps the athletes establish goals in a structured program that includes writing down short- and long-term goals, evaluating them periodically and identifying strategies for achieving goals.

Petlichkoff, who received her doctorate in sport psychology from the University of Illinois, recognizes that "there's a lot of people dabbling in sport psychology who have no qualifications." As a result, there is considerable confusion over what the field is all about and what it can do. Petlichkoff says her role remains secondary to the coaches. "I should never be the focus of the sports team," she says. And she adds that the athletes must be willing to accept the ideas for them to work.

Gymnastics coach Yvonne "Sam" Sandmire says most of her athletes have accepted the sport psychology program. "This was looked at as kind of an edge over teams that aren't doing it," she says. "In gymnastics, where so much is mental, it's really helped. Because they've practiced the routines over and over, it's possible for them to perform that skill perfectly every time if the concentration is there."

Kunkler used relaxation and imaging extensively in her comeback from a knee injury. Mentally performing the routines "was all I could do," she recalls. "I'm a real strong believer in the mental aspect." Despite the injury and subsequent knee surgery which sidelined her for a half-year, Kunkler says "I've done a lot better this year than in the past."

These are the results Petlichkoff strives to achieve. "I don't do miracles," she says. "I'm here to help athletes reach their potential. But I want people to know there's research behind what we do. It's not just gimmicks." □

Politics: The Higher Education Variety

By John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University

Politics have always been a critical part of higher education in Idaho, and they always will be. Historically, it was a political decision that placed the University of Idaho in Moscow and the prison in Boise; and a few weeks ago, it was politics that prevented the issue of equitable funding among the institutions from being settled this year. The Lewiston press, and others, remain convinced that the University of Idaho lobbied against a larger budget for higher education to frustrate the equity issue, and the Pocatello paper refers to local public discussions asking: Why push for higher funding for the universities since a disproportionate amount would go to Boise State University? The statewide system is the machine; politics turns the wheel, or prevents it from turning. It is not surprising that when the system bows too low to politics, it encourages more of the same. Whatever works!

All states are artificial political constructs at best, and Idaho is distinctly divided into sections. Since politicians, businesses and residents of all kinds must respond to their localities, and since there is a university in each section of this state, the universities cannot escape sectional politics. The approaching study of governance in higher education will dramatically make my point.

For example, those who want a University of Idaho system will think again when they see University of Idaho, Boise; University of Idaho, Pocatello; and University of Idaho, Moscow on the signboards. Which site do you think would dominate that? And why do you think it won't happen?

The only reason the headquarters for a centralized system would not be in the capital city would be political; but having it anywhere else would be a demonstrably bad investment of public funds.

Then there are those who prefer the ye olde Chancellor system led by a man or woman of clear eye and great authority on a white horse. Even if Rambo would accept the job, he wouldn't last long. It will be recalled that every time recent executive directors have acted like chancellors to direct change or to increase efficiency, they have been dismembered by a sectional legislature or by a board appointed with sectional balance as a primary consideration. Anyone who wants to know more about chancellorships, and what they can and can't do, should speak to Bud Davis, recently fired chancellor in Oregon, who mounted up, rode into the political wars and saw his sword snapped.

What about separate boards? One for public education and one for higher education? One for each institution? One for a combined U of I and ISU and one for BSU? There is no panacea in that approach either, and tinkering with the boards will not eliminate sectionalism and politics, although it would broaden the playing field.

In Idaho, interestingly enough, many of those advocating a new approach to governing of higher education are doing so

because they fear change and wish to maintain the sectional status quo, a la 1890, 1932, 1960, or, at best, 1987. Unfortunately, that is impossible; and, moreover, backsliding is both expensive and destructive. Educational decisions made for primarily political reasons are wasteful and ineffective. The fact is that the present institutions of higher education are here to stay, and that they play critical, but ever changing, roles.

Previous legislatures took their best shots at Lewis-Clark, and with supreme patience, President Lee Vickers deflected them and more than justified his institution's existence. The Boise bashers have done their best to slow down Boise State by methods as diverse as encouraging Micron Technology to leave town, to sabotaging its budget, to carrying BJC signs at rallies. However, it is the largest university in the largest market and will continue to grow proportionately. Idaho State, in spite of the loose talk of shutting it down or selling it to the LDS community, serves a critical regional need that could not be met any other way. And the University of Idaho provides an unduplicated land-grant function in agriculture, mining and forestry, and will continue to do so.

The present system accommodates politics and regionalism, as any system which is expected to function must, and should, do. It has permitted change, albeit begrudgingly, in the minds of those of us with less patience. It depends on people, on leadership, and on recognizing that parochialism will always exist. The better the people, the better the system works. It's as simple as that. Constructive parochialism admits the reality of sectionalism and that it must be served. It admits that tax money from Boise must go somewhat disproportionately to other areas, but requires that other sections not stand in the way of Boise's growth.

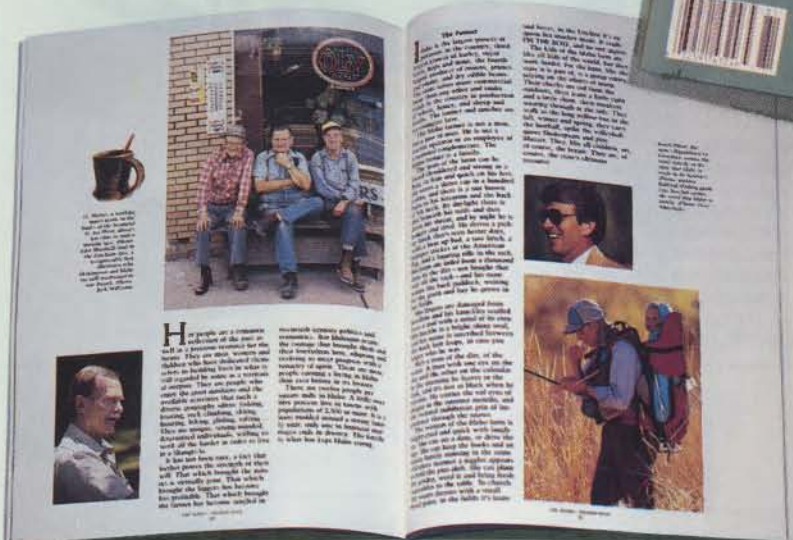
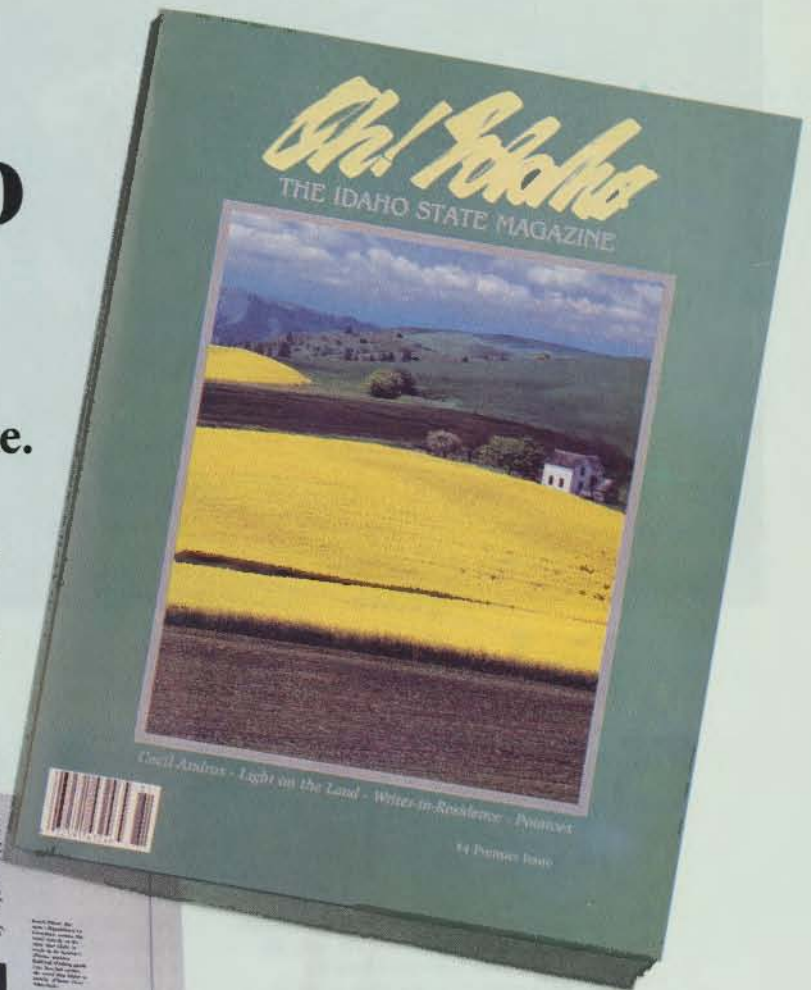
At the present time that tension is too great. A new balance must be struck, and southwest Idaho must keep a fair share of its resources at home in the future. Destructive parochialism fights change, lives in the past, raises its flag high and marches backward. Ultimately, there is no longer any such thing as purely private higher education or purely public education. Rather, there is higher education that works, is efficient, accountable, and of high quality, or there is higher education that doesn't work. There are institutions that are a good investment for taxpayers and private monies, and there are those which are less so. A decreasing minority of folks open their wallets for solely emotional reasons these days. The market, good business judgments with attention to quality, fairness, equity and relative regional needs will control the future of higher education in Idaho.

Where and how can you get the most for your money, the most quality as demonstrated by the product, and the most efficiency as demonstrated by the numbers, is the issue. Politicians will frustrate, statesmen will lead, but politics are as inevitable to the next stage as they were to the present stage. □

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